PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,150.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th July	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
*20th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	....	....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st "	*CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	5150	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5381	A. Forzati	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOK	2891	M. Ticac	22nd July.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th Aug

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 11th July	8 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 12th July	10 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 15th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 23rd July calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
10th July, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th July.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1907
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	23rd "	3rd Aug
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	6th Aug.	17th Aug
RIOJUN MARU	..	G. Lapraik	20th "	31st "
SAGO HIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	3rd Sept.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
42/48, *Church Gate Street*.

AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co
HUMMUM STREET.

BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 3	38 6	30 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	33 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON LTD.,

TEA MERCHANTS
TO
H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR
AND TO
H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

IT'S THE STRONG BIRD

THAT FACES THE GALE. Have you to Battle against Malaria, Epidemic Fevers, Plague attacks, Ague, Chill, &c.? Take SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC and save your self enjoying good health.

Sold every where in India; ask your Chemist and he will supply you.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

MASS OF ECZEMA ON LITTLE GIRL

Not Washed for Eight Months, by Doctor's Orders—Was Miserable, Suffering Terribly—Had to Tie Hands to Stop Scratching—Parents Lost Heart, but One Cake of Cuticura Soap and One Box of

CUTICURA TOOK OFF EVERY BIT OF HUMOUR

"I want to let you know what a wonderful cure Cuticura Remedies effected on my little girl. There came a rash over the little one's face when she was a month old. My wife took the child up to the doctor's to see what it was, and he told her it was gum rash. She brought her home and let it go on for a month, but as it got no better I would have her take the child to another doctor's. He told my wife that the baby had got blood eczema and gave her some medicine and ointment, and told my wife not to wash the child. We were doctoring the child for eight months, but she was no better at the end of the eight months than she was when we took her first. You can imagine how miserable the child was, not being washed. We had to tie the little one's hands when we took her to bed, to prevent her from scratching her face, as she made it bleed so if her hands were at liberty. I was recommended to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, but we were doubtful at first, as we had almost lost heart, but my wife said we had given the doctors a good trial and they had done no good, and the child was so miserable not being washed, so we said we would give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. The first time my wife washed the child with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment our daughter seemed like a new child, as she did not offer to scratch so much and seemed a lot easier. She was one mass of eczema about the face and shoulders, but the first box of Cuticura Ointment and bar of Cuticura Soap took every bit off her. The neighbours said it would come on again, as it had gone off too quick, but the child is three years old now and she has not had any signs of it since. G. Williams, 86 Sea Brook Rd., near Wednesbury, Staffs., Eng., Aug. 25, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:
Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
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Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
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Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
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LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110 00 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00 000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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SAN FRANCISCO.
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TIENTSIN.
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J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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150 Best Travelling Rugs, at Rs. 3-8 each.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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18 Tools ingeniously combined in 1, Rs. 3.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of THE ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ltd., has been closed this day.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, 9TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, as the monsoon has set in, further applications for concessions in connection with MINING OPERATIONS for Manganese and other Minerals in the Chhota Udepur State, will not be considered by the Darbar after the 15th instant until the 1st of November next.

C. E. STAFFORD STEELE,
State Adviser and Dewan,
CHHOTA UDEPUR.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER Will be SUPPLIED to the various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below:—

LOCALITIES.		HOURS OF SUPPLY.
WARD.	SECTIONS.	
A.	1. Upper Colaba. 2. Middle Colaba & Lower Colaba. 3. Fort, Southern. 4. Fort, Northern. 5. Esplanade.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A. M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure from 9-0 P. M. to 11-30 P. M.
B.	1. Mandvi. 2. Chuckla. 3. Umerkhadi. 4. Dongri.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A. M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure from 11-30 P. M. to 12-30 A. M.
		N. B.—Portion of Mandvi to the East of G. I. P. Railway, portion of Umerkhadi to the West of Umerkhadi Jail and portion of Chuckla known as Nagdevi and Abdul Rahiman Street have no extra Pressure.
C.	1. Market. 2. Dhobi Talao. 3. Fanaswadi. 4. Bhuleshwar. 5. Khara Talao. 6. Kumbharwada.	Ordinary pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure hours from 7-0 P. M. to 9 P. M. to Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi; from 9-0 P. M., to 11-30 P. M. to Kalbadevi from Money School to New Hanuman Lane and to the Market locality fronting the Carnac Road.
	1. Khetwadi. 2. Girgaum. 3. Chowpati.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M., and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra Pressure to Khetwadi from 11-30 P.M. to 12-30 A.M.; to Girgaum and Chowpati from 7-0 P.M. to 9-0 P.M.
D.	4. WALKESHWAR Lower Portion.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M.
	Higher Portion.	Ordinary Pressure from 10 A.M. to 6-0 P.M. Extra Pressure from 6-0 A.M. to 10-0 A.M.
	5. MAHALAKSHMI. Lower Portion. Higher Portion.	Constant supply. Ordinary Pressure from 2-0 P.M. to 6-0 P.M. Extra Pressure from 6-0 A.M. to 10-0 A.M.
E.	1. Mazagaon. 2. Tarwadi. Kamatipura: 3. 1st Nagpada. 4. Kamatipura. 5. Tardeo.	Constant supply. Constant supply. Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra Pressure from 4-30 A.M. to 5-30 A.M. to 1st Nagpada, and from 11-30 P.M. to 5-30 A.M. to Kamatipura Bazaar Road and Tardeo.
	Byculla: 6. Byculla. 7. New Nagpada.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra Pressure only to New Nagpada from 11-30 P.M. to 12-30 A.M.
F.	1. Parel. 2. Sewri. 3. Sion.	Constant supply except that part of Parel known as Suparibag which has water during ordinary pressure hours viz:—from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M.
G.	1. Mahim. 2. Worli.	Constant supply. Extra Pressure to Southern part of Worli from 7-0 P. M. to 10-0 P. M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. INST. MECH. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY that from the 7th instant, we shall OCCUPY our NEW PREMISES:—

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BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LIMITED.
Engineers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CROMPTON AND CO., LTD., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, beg to give Notice that on and after Monday, July 8th, their Address will be—

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, situate at Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, on Thursday the 18th day of July 1907, at 10-30 a. m. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
BELLA VISTA OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 4th JULY, 1907.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... 48 Lakhs.
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5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

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There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

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Importers of European Goods
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BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

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Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

◆

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9.] [BOMBAY, July 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 3/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	64 3/16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	31		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31		3/16
Do. in New York	67 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 14 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 44 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4 86 3/4		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 1/2		1/2
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	7,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	...7 23—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·87 —02	6·77 —02	6·67 —03	6·58 —03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Ap.
6·55 —03	6·54 —03	6·52 —03	6·52 —03	6·53 —03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
Do. do. last year...	5,700
Exports to Great Britain ...	
Do. to Continent ...	3,000

Spot Cotton—13·45+05

Futures—Month of July 12·25+05 }
Do. do. Dec. 12·15+13 } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bullish weekly Government weather report.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—13⅛ unchgd

Futures—Month of August 12·97 + 02

Do. do. October 12·37 + 12

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Stocks large—Crop improving, but late.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34⅛ New Terms—August-September—London—Sellers Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 56 July-August—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 55¾—July—August—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6⅛ unchgd

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4/9½ Value.

ARRIVALS :—"John Hardie," "New Orleans," and "R. Rubattino."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From.	Vessel.	Importer.
20 Boxes Sovs ..	Rs. 15,00,000	Sydney	Neror	Comptoir National.
3 Packages Sovs	30,780	Jeddah	Naderi	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins ..	1,260			
Rupees	13			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

	1907.
Bank of England ...	4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal	4 per cent. 4th July.
Bank of Bombay......	4 per cent. 4th July.
Bank of Madras	5 per cent. 29th June.

Money :—

The money market is steady. Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being Council Bill day the Banks as usual closed early for Exchange business. The Market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1/32d. for telegraphic transfers but one or two Banks would give 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. for ready or forward, but there was very little enquiry. The Credit rate has been steady at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight for this month and 1s. 4 5/16d. for early August delivery. Bills are very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d. to 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	161 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	221 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 97 1/16 for cash and 97 for the settlement. A fair business has been passing in anticipation of the issue of the New Loan. Throughout the day there have been more sellers than buyers and at the close the settlement quotation is probably down to 96⅞. Calcutta quotations are also weaker, their ready and forward rates being advised this morning as 97.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·15
1st Settlement	" 96·14

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London fell yesterday ⅛ for ready to 31 pence, the forward quotation falling 3/16, also to 31 pence. New York was ⅛ down at 67⅜. Locally there has been a quiet market. At opening ready bars were quoted at 97 ⅞ ex-duty but were 1/16 down at the close, with little doing. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	11	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	10	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

A quieter feeling has come over the market here owing to the American and Liverpool markets being somewhat easier. There has been less doing all round and the rates in the Bazar have eased down Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, although no rain worth mentioning has fallen in Northern India.

Ready cotton keeps steady owing to the improved enquiry induced by cheaper money.

Since the receipt of the opening telegram New Crop has improved again Re. 1 per candy.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	275/3	Ready.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	230	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	212	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	207	"
Fine " Amraoti............	206	"
Fine " Muttia............	195	"
F. G. " Khandeish............	184	"
Fine " Khandeish	195	"
Fine " Bengals	188	"
Good Westerns....................	235	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250	"

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 263	March 08
Fine " "	... "	278	"
" " Nagpur Kampti...	"	241	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum.	... "	232	"
Fine " Khangaum, Akola	"	223	"
" " Bengals	... "	204	"
" " Khandesh	... "	214	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	204	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	188	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales
Total Imports	7,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·93 +06	6·82 +05	6·72 +05	6·63 +05	6·60 +05

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6·59 +05	6·57 +05	6·57 +05	6·58 +05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady. Exporters and native merchants have come into the market after a long time.

	Rs.		
Ready	Rs. 7	14	0
Forward—September	Rs. 8	9	0

Rapeseed :—

The demand is moderate and the market is steady

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8	12	0
Yellow Gujarat	" 9	7	0

Poppyseed:—

The market is steady but there is very little business passing.

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 0 0

Castorseed :—

There is no business passing and the tone is steady.

Rs. 38 7 0

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet.

Rs. 20 7 0

Mowraseed:—

The market is quiet with hardly any enquiry.

... Rs. 6 12 0 July-Sep.

Wheat :—

The market is easier and there is nothing doing.

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 4 0 July

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,390 ex-divid.
India	59½

Mills :—

Century	1,695
David	372 1/2
Empress	455
Kohinoor	750
Maneckji Petit	3,155 Aug.
Textile	1,230

presses :—

New Mofussil	625

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	328
Badham Pile and Co.	125
Bombay Flour Mill	975
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1,050
Delhi Flour Mill	157 1/2
Telephone Co.	38¼

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	111
Tapti Valley	447 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	5,445	bales.
Wheat	1,785	cwts.
Linseed	3,615	"
Rapeseed...	5,177	"
Gingellyseed	65	"
Poppyseed	1,125	"
Groundnuts	65	"
Castorseed	8,810	"
Rice	1,282	"
Myrabollams	235	"
Cottonseed	2,400	"
Mowraseed	9,110	"
Gram	3,427	"
Joowar	2,142	"
Maize	nil	

◆

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

◆

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 10.

Freights.—Our Market remains firm as to rates, and steamers do not seem easy to get for near positions. Shippers, however, are not so eager to take up tonnage as they were last week. We make the market firm, but without much demand. Steamers continue to arrive and the congestion of the harbour is but little less. A repetition of the difficulties which occurred last month seems probable.

Engagements.—The Ellerman Line's, 2,000 tons, October, Liverpool, at 15s; 50 tons August, Liverpool, at 14s, 2d; 666 tons August, Liverpool, at 15s, 6d. The Wilson Line, 1,000, tons, Hull, July, at 16s. The s.s. "Mikado" 1,000 tons, s.s. "Castello" 2,000 tons, July, s.s. "Othello," August, 2,000 tons, s.s. "Hindu" September 2,000 tons, all these bookings for Hull are quoted at 10s 6d.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

MADRAS, JULY 10.

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 13 0	£0 14 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 9 6	£0 10 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
Dec. G. F. Dev......	£1	6s. 0d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Dharwar Reefs.......	£1	£1	£0 12 6	£0 17 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar.......	£1	£1	£0 14 3	£0 15 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 11 3	£1 13 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 10 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New ..	5s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 18 9	£6 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord.....	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Nandydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 6 6
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 6 3	£0 7 3
Coregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 3	£0 14 3
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Bangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Topuldodi	£1	15s.	£0 11 6	£0 13 9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DINWOODIE.—June 30, at Charleston, Simla, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Dinwoodie, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

SPENCER.—July 3, at Akhaura, E. Bengal and Assam, the wife of Norman Spencer, A.-B. Ry., of a daughter.

GILLAN.—July 4, at Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of Rev. D. H. Gillan, Church of Scotland Chaplain, of a son.

LUMEDEN.—July 5, at Fort Gloster, the wife of T. Lumsden, of a son.

DEATH.

YOUNGHUSBAND.—June 22, at Deegah, Dinapore, Arabella, widow of Edward Younghusband, and the youngest daughter of the late Francis Smyth of Dinapore, aged 81.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.

Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-24m., 11-51a. Low water, 5-16m., 6-9a.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots' A Team vs. Customs.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 12.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Y. M. C. A. vs. Government Telegraphs. St. Mary's Ex-students' Union's Dance, Woodland Hall, Nesbit Road, 9-30 p. m. P. and O. s. s. *Oriental*, with English mails of 28th ult., due to arrive at noon. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-53m. Low water, 5-51m., 6-45 a.

Saturday, July 13.—Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams vs Elphinstone College and B. I. L. I., respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Artillery vs. Royal Scots' A Team. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water, 0-56m. Low water, 5-52m. 6-47a.

Sunday, July 14.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h-10m. Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water 1-1m. Low water, 5-53m. 6-48a.

Monday, July 15.—Municipal Corporation 3-39 p. m. Marcks and Company, annual meeting, 4-30 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots' B Team vs. Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. Highwater, 1-43m., 2-21a. Low water, 7-31m., 8-39a.

Tuesday, July 16.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 2-25m., 2-55a. Low water, 8-6m., 9-20a.

Wednesday, July 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Mud ports, 5-30 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Royal Artillery vs. Rovers. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 3-13m., 3-34a. Low water, 8-45m., 10-6a.

THE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.—Yesterday a further portion of the tram line, extending from the Sir J. J. Hospital to the Victoria Gardens, was opened to electric traction.

BURGLARY AT PAREL.—Solomon P. Cohen, of Parel Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 517 from his house, on Tuesday evening.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Joti Fakir (20), a Hindu, was painting the sides at the bottom of a hold of the s.s. *Crostafels* lying in the dock, on Tuesday, when two casks of lead which were being hoisted up, fell on him accidentally. He sustained internal injuries, from which he died.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. *Umlazi*, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m on the 13th, instead of the 12th instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on the 14th instant.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day, from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

March	The Casino Girl......	Englander
Overture........	Le Calif de Bagdad	Boieldieu
Waltz	Weana G'nualh........	J Schrammel
Selection........	Princess of Kensington.	German
Serenade........	An Dich	Czibulka
Berceuse........	......	Bridge
Waltz	Frou-Frou	Chatau
Two-Step	Yankee Grit	Holzmann

ROBBING A CHUM.—Before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Alijan Ameerkhan a Pathan was charged with the theft of silver ornaments and silk clothes valued at Rs 202, the property of one Alamkhan Meerkhan also a Pathan. The complainant and the accused lived and messed together in a chummery along with another old Pathan in a house at Khadack. On Monday night when the complainant returned home from work he missed the trunk which contained ornaments and clothes worth Rs. 200. The accused having disappeared, information was given to the Police, who found the accused on his way to the railway station with the trunk and the stolen property. He was taken into custody, and the complainant identified the property. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUGHT ACCIDENTALLY.—Superintendent Flanagan of C. Division reports that on Tuesday evening, Rama Fakir, a young Purdeshi proceeded to the Byculla Station to go up-country, but before he could book himself, policeman No. 202 of the G. I. P. Railway Police stopped him on suspicion and searched him. On examining a bundle in his possession he found a silver cigarette case and some silver studs. The man admitted having stolen the articles from a goldsmith's shop at Mumbadevi Road. He took the policeman there and pointed out the shop of one Rahimtulla Mulji. The latter identified the articles and stated that his premises were broken into the previous night and property of the collective value of Rs. 294 was stolen from it. A portion of the property was subsequently recovered from the shop of a Marwari to whom it was sold by the Purdeshi.

THEFT AT THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Shaw charged Kanoo Appa and Krishna Abaji, both in the employment of the Army and Navy Stores, with the theft of table knives of the value of Rs. 20. Inspector Patterson prosecuted. The evidence showed that on Monday afternoon the first accused was seen by a victoria driver concealing a packet of knives in a thorn bush in the University Gardens and then leaving the place. The victoria driver communicated with Mr. W. J. Ward of the Army and Navy Stores, who went to the spot and identified the property as that of the Stores. A report was made to the police who kept a watch on the place. On the following morning the second accused was caught while removing the knives from the bush. The Magistrate altered the charge against the second accused to one of retaining stolen property and sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRESTED IN KATHIAWAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Devram Hirji, a Hindu, with the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 8,500, the property of one Mowji Kalyanji of Gulalwady and Ruttonbai, his wife, with receiving stolen property. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and the accused, who are natives of Kathiawar, lived in the same house in adjacent rooms. On the 30th March, complainant, who had gone up-country, returned to Bombay, and on opening his room found the door communicating with the accused's room broken open and his ornaments removed from a box. He made a report to the police. As the accused had disappeared, the police on receiving certain information went to Porebunder and arrested the first accused. He was then taken to a village in Jamnagar, where the second accused showed the police the spot where the ornaments had been buried. The first accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment; while the second, who had assisted the police in recovering the stolen property, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

BURGLARY IN KAMATIPURA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sondia Moti and Mahajan Moti were charged, at the instance of Inspector Lewis, with house-breaking by night and theft in a building, in respect of property valued at Rs. 629 belonging to Velji Purshotum. The complainant, it appeared from the evidence, keeps a grocer's shop at Kamatipura, 8th Lane, and lives on the premises. About four o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant he found the door at the rear of the building fastened from behind. He immediately lit a lamp and on seeing around noticed that two boxes containing some ornaments and sundry articles were removed from his room. Information was given to the police and on the 4th instant the accused were arrested on the strength of the statement made by one Sonar Dalsukh Mulchand, who had purchased the property from the accused. The case against the accused stands adjourned, but the charge of receiving and retaining stolen property preferred against Dalsukh was disposed of. The accused in this case was found guilty and convicted under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, and was fined Rs. 500.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Reduction in Mortality.

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DR. J. A. TURNER, Executive Health Officer, Bombay, has submitted his quarterly Report for the three months of April, May, and June 1907, in which, among other things, he avers that the appreciable reduction, referred to in his previous Report, in the total plague mortality and the mortality from almost all the principal death causes was well maintained during the quarter under Report.

Among other things it is stated in the Report:—In forwarding my Report for the second quarter I have the honor to observe that the health of the City during the quarter has been very favourable. There has, however, been a falling off in the number of births registered during the period, 4,173 births were registered during the quarter, being 277 less than in the last quarter, and 730 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

This is due no doubt partly to the defective registration. Parents do not voluntarily register the births of their children and each child registered has to be searched for by the staff of Birth Karkoons who have constantly to be kept up to their work and require a great deal of supervision. Another reason is that owing to plague being anticipated many women left Bombay, and the increase of house rent and prices of food, and decrease of accommodation are all factors reducing the number of births registered. Many women leave Bombay for several months returning with the new born children which are not registered as having been born in Bombay although they become units of the population and swell the total of infant deaths but cannot be reckoned amongst the births.

The Birth Karkoons during their visit to houses enquiring for births leave printed instructions on the inmates as to the necessity for registering births and deaths and draw attention to the section of the Act dealing with the question, but nothing short of a regular campaign of prosecution against parents will have any effect.

The appreciable reduction referred to in my last quarter in the total and plague mortality and the mortality from almost all the principal death causes was well maintained. If the number of deaths from plague be deducted from the total mortality this figure will dwindle to 7,235 deaths exclusive of plague.

COLLECTION AND EXAMINATION OF RATS.

During the quarter the collection and examination of rats was continued and 64,557 rats were collected and sent to the Government Laboratory at Parel. Out of this number 44,292 were not examined and they included live rats, dead rats in a putrid condition and all rats sent on Sundays and holidays. The following is a statement of the number of rats examined and the number found infected:—

1907.	Number of rats examined.	Number of rats found infected.
April ...	7,812	2,522
May ...	6,377	840
June ...	6,076	195
Total ...	20,265	3,557

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.—There were 9,967 deaths registered during the quarter, being 1,823 less than in the last quarter and 8,679 less than in the corresponding period of past year. On examining the figures, we find that of the total number of deaths, 3,409 were of those persons who were born in Bombay, that 6,279 were of persons born out of Bombay and that 279 were of those whose place of birth could not be traced. From plague 2,732 deaths were registered, being 444 less than in the last quarter and 4,158 less than in the same quarter of the past year. There were 2,105 attacks from plague registered during the quarter.

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PASSENGERS PER S.S. "NERA."

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The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera" to-day from P. Dock shed "A." There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the shed at 9 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's dock, disinfecting shed, at 7-30 a.m. with all their baggage :—

Mr N Demetriadi, Mr. B N Javeri, Mr and Mrs A B E Cochemi, and inft, Dr R R Martin, Mr Vallette, Mrs Marguerite, Mr J P Hill, Rev J N Carpenter, Mrs Melling, sister, 3 daughters and 2 sons, Mr Javeri's servant, Mr J Pelzerman, Mr A M McLean, Mr J H Hibbert, Mr W D M McLean, Mr P de Tenoyl, Mr and Miss Vicux, Rev Mere Othilde, Mr Hautejenille, Mr Geynet, Mr Granon, Mr Abeille de la Colle, Mr Ferrien, Mr Chendeze, Mrs Daguerre and 6 children, Mr and Mrs Lafforgue, and child, Mr Veyeh, Mr Basseh, Mrs Fouches and 2 children, Mrs Felix, Mrs Mourra, Mr Franceschi, Mr Cheik Maim, wife and 2 children, Mr Cheik B Merouard, Mr and Mrs Jacques and 3 children, Mr Muller, Mr and Mrs Lhospital, Mr and Mrs Virot and daughter, Mr Roux, Mrs Derrieux and 3 children, Mr Fironon, Mr Gauhie, Mr Cbchae, Mr Hashi, Mr Le Senil, Mr Garivier, Capt Mr Kellar Wix, Rev Father Marion, Rev Father Bertreux, Rev Father Duclos, Rev Father Labage, Rev Father Moissey, Rev Father Rougie, Mr E Carreh, Mr Mrs Brue, Mr W Robinson, Sister Marie Theodule, Mr Archibald, Mr Dallax Kalrue, Mr Gordon Lokington, Mrs Guy de Ferriandres, Lt P W Broke Smith, Mr R J Cargill.

Port-Said.—Mr Emin.

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PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "UMZUMBI."

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The following passengers are booked to proceed to Weymouth per s.s. "Umzumbi" sailing to-day. The Medical Inspection will take place at the Q shed in the Prince's Dock at 6 p.m. Heavy luggage should be sent alongside by 2 p.m.—

Mr Allaway; Mr and Mrs Bullock and 2 children; Mrs R Cope; Mr H H Gilmour; Mrs E T Mawson; Mr W S B Sandford; Mr and Mrs A G Smith and infant and Mrs J Smith, nurse and infant.

A CALCUTTA correspondent writes to the *Statesman*: Everyone who has seen the patient bullocks dragging their often quite unreasonable loads near the jetties will be disposed to agree with the view expressed in the report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that smaller hackeries should be made compulsory. By the way, would it not be possible to bring about better treatment of bullocks by organising a parade once a year at which the owners of the animals in best condition would be rewarded? This plan has had a marked effect upon the treatment of drag horses and donkeys in England. Prizes may prove more potent than fines in Bengal, also.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 8th July 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8 ...	£ 18,1[illegible],000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 6th July 1907 By Council Bills ...	£ 6,388,496
By Gold ...	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 7th July 1907 to 31st March 1908 ...	£ 11,81[illegible]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

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CUTTING OF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Conviction and Sentence Quashed.

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ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Varsang Sawa, who was in April last, convicted by Mr. K. Barlee, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon in Ahmedabad City on the 29th December 1906, in that he cut off his wife's nose with a *chhra*, and thereby permanently disfigured her. The Assistant Judge found him guilty, on his own plea of guilty, of an offence under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused's pleader urged that accused acted under grave and sudden provocation, in that his wife refused to live with him. In his statement before the committing Magistrate, accused said that his wife lived with him off and on for a time. Then after one visit to his mother's house, she refused to return to him until brought to his house. In January last her mother came for her and accused told her not to go from his house. He had heard she had a lover, and on the day of the nose-cutting, he saw her talking to her lover who ran away. The husband and wife then quarrelled, and the latter attacked him. He freed himself and caned her. Then she abused him, and he cut off her nose. All this story about the lover appeared to the Assistant Sessions Judge to be an afterthought, as no mention was made of it in the two statements of the accused on the day of the offence, one to the police and the other to a magistrate. What really occurred appeared from those statements to have been that the girl wished to leave him and did not like him. So young a girl, the Sessions Judge remarked, was not likely to have had a lover. The Judge said he could see no reasons for leniency in the case except perhaps accused's subsequent conduct (he gave himself up to the police and had all along pleaded guilty.) The injured wife was little more than a child; she did not appear to be more than 15 or 16. The Judge was of opinion that a light sentence in such cases of brutal ill-treatment would be a bad precedent. Accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's judgment, said: The charge against the prisoner was under Section 326. It is true that he is stated in the record of the Sessions Court to have pleaded guilty; but his pleader said that he had committed the act charged under grave and sudden provocation. That was a plea of not guilty of the offence under Section 326, but guilty of that under Section 335. So the Court ought to have taken it as a plea of not guilty, and proceeded with the trial in the ordinary way. Instead of that the Court has acted upon evidence, not taken before it, in holding the accused's plea not proved. As to the plea of guilty recorded, it has been held that where there is room for doubt, the Court ought to record the words of the accused from which the accused is to be held to have pleaded guilty, instead of simply saying "accused pleads guilty." We reverse the conviction and sentence and order retrial.

DACOITIES IN NASIK DISTRICT.

Dacoits Disguised as Vaidias.

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The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of appeals preferred by Govinda walad Hanmanta, accused No. 1, and Naga walad Chinchu, accused No. 3, who were in March last convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of dacoity (two offences) and were sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The two appellants and three others were charged with committing dacoity at the house of one Sheshadri and robbing him of his property worth about Rs. 180, at Manmad, on the 16th December 1906, and with committing dacoity at the house of one Sadashiv Balla at Yeola on the 17th December 1906.

On the night of the 16th December 1906, about 12 o'clock, a number of men went to the Vinchurkara Chall at Manmad and attempted to break open the door of the room of one Nursing Guard by throwing stones, etc. At this the guard was terrified, and called out to one Sheshadri, one of his neighbours, for help. On the arrival of the latter, the dacoits left the place and entered Sheshadri's room and removed therefrom his property worth about Rs. 180. Both the complainants interrupted the robbers but were assaulted and seriously injured by them. Eventually the robbers escaped with the property. Some of it was found to have been left outside the chall and the rest was found with the accused who were arrested by the police during the investigation into the offence of dacoity committed by the accused at Yeola on the following night. After their arrest the appellants and others were identified to be the men who took part in the dacoities committed at Manmad and Yeola. From the evidence it was clear that more than ten persons took part in the commission of each of the offences. The appellants and the three others were identified to be of the party who took part in the commission of the two dacoities. A part of the property before the Court was traced to them after their arrest, and identified to be that of Sheshadri. Some of the accused were seen at Manmad and Yeola in the disguise of a Vaidu begging alms by day-time on the very dates of the offences. The Sessions Judge convicted the appellants and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentences.

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ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY A MUKADAM.

Acquittal of Accused.

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In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, a matter was called on for disposal, relating to the conviction of Damji Velji, a mukadam, who was sentenced by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, Mr. Aston having held him guilty of misappropriating Rs. 300, belonging to his employers, Messrs. Joseph Barrett and Co., merchants. Mr. Rustom Wadia, with Mr. K. N. Koyaji, and Mr. A. P. Mehta, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

For the use of Messrs. Barrett and Co's firm, accused raised certain moneys in February 1906, in paying which into the complainant's firm, the allegation was, that he paid Rs. 300 short of the proper amount, and misappropriated to his own use the sum so short-paid. The defence was that out of Rs. 800 Barrett and Co. owed to the accused on the date of the payment, they paid him Rs. 300, for which he had given them credit in his account-books. After hearing Counsel's arguments, their Lordships held that the accused was a mukadam of standing; he was not only mukadam to Barrett's firm, but to other firms also. The evidence for the prosecution, taken at its highest and best, was so evenly balanced with the defence of the accused, that the conviction and sentence could not be sustained. Both were reversed: fine, if paid, should be refunded.

QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

Peculiar Features.

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In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one Pirtabai and another, appelants and original defendants, against Gangaram and another, respondents and original plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. K. H. Kelkar. Plaintiffs sued to get a declaration that they were the heirs of Kashiba, deceased, survivorship, and to set aside the adoption of defendant No. 2's son by defendant No. 1. Plaintiff is the brother of defendant Luxman. They had a brother Kashiba. The three brothers were joint. Defendant No. 1 is the wife of Kashiba. Kashiba died, while the three brothers were joint. Plaintiff No. 2 is the son of plaintiff No. 1. According to Hindu Law, Kashiba's wife is entitled only to maintenance, yet the plaintiff's heir she took in adoption, Tukaram, son of defendant No. 2, and that the latter gave the said Tukaram in adoption, in spite of plaintiff's prohibition and to the prejudice of plaintiffs' estate. Hence this suit to set aside the adoption and to get a declaration that plaintiffs being members of an undivided family, of which Kashiba was one, they are his heirs by survivorship. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Sangamner, who decreed that the adoption made by defendant No. 1 of the son of defendant No 2, is invalid as against the plaintiffs and that the latter are entitled to the rights of survivorship to the deceased Kashiba. In appeal the Assistant Judge of Ahmednagar dismissed the appeal with costs. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that in this case they were quite clear that the appeal must be allowed. The case certainly presents some peculiar features in consequence of the pleadings and the procedure that has been adopted. Although it is not specifically so said, it is obvious that a portion of the plaint was directed to get a declaration that this family, which consisted of the plaintiffs and their brother Laxman, and have been members of a joint undivided family. But by a confusion of ideas the decree that was passed was "declared that the adoption made by the defendant No. 1 of the son of defendant No. 2 is invalid as against the plaintiffs and that the latter are entitled to the rights of survivorship to deceased Kashibai." That obviously is not, in the opinion of their Lordships, in accordance with what a decree ought to be having regard to the decision in *Francis Ghosal* versus *Gobri Ghosal* (I. L. R. XXXI, 25,) where the distinction between the devolution by inheritance and the acquisition of rights by survivorship is pointed out by the present Chief Justice. This may be taken as one branch of the plaint. But if the adoption of the second defendant's son was bad, it is obvious that he ought to have been added as a party defendant, as a member of this joint and undivided family. That was not done. Then the plaint goes on to get a declaration to the effect that the adoption of this boy was invalid, and that the adopted boy actually is not made a party to these proceedings. Mr. Kelkar has argued that in as much as the defendant did not raise this objection under the section, therefore he must be taken to have waived it. That, their Lordships observed, was as regards the defendant. But on the other hand, it is the business of the Court to see that the record is in a proper state. "Then we are invited by Mr. Kelkar apparently to confirm the decree and to hold that this objection is bad *qua* the natural father and the adoptive mother, and to give the adopted boy an opportunity of coming in and to filing a written statement and the case being heard against him." That course obviously might result in the High Court passing a decree which would be unworkable and almost ludicrous, supposing the adopted son proved that his adoption was invalid.

After reviewing the evidence at length their Lordships said: "It seems to us that the only course open to us in this case, therefore, is to allow the appeal and to dismiss the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout."

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A MOGHAL LITIGATION.

Curious High Court Suit.

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In the Bombay High Court, on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, further hearing was resumed in the suit, in which the Official Assignee of the estate of Aga Mahomed Rahim Khan sued (1) Mirza Mahomed, son of Abdul Hoosein, and grandson of Zenail Abadeen; (2) Maha Sultan, widow of Abdul Hoosein; (3) Mariam Sultan, and (4) Khadiza Sultan, his daughters; and (5) Mahomed Ali Khan Mahomed Nabi Khan, for determination of rights, taking of accounts and demanding Rupees one lakhs from the 5th defendant with interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raikes, with Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. Ratilal Mazmudar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee, in whose name the suit was filed, but who is now a Judge of the Bombay High Court, and for whom Mr. R. D. Sethna, Registrar of the Appellate Side, is now acting. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the 1st defendant; Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by the same Solicitors, appeared for 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad and Mr. Bhoolabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the 5th defendant.

The circumstances under which the suit was filed and the nature of the defence have already been reported in our columns. After two more hearings, the suit had to be adjourned owing to the intervening Sessions, at which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided. It again came on for hearing on the 8th instant, and the whole day was taken up by the Advocate-General in further opening the case on behalf of the plaintiff. On the 9th instant, the question as to misjoinder of causes of action and parties was discussed at considerable length, it having occupied the whole day. The point was hotly contested by the Advocate-General on behalf of the plaintiff, as well as by other Counsel appearing for the defendants. Several authorities were cited on either side and as a result, just when it was time for the Court to rise, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General for the plaintiff consented to an order being made dismissing the suit as against the 5th defendant Mahomed Ali Khan with costs, the plaint and proceedings being ordered to be amended accordingly. The suit as against defendants. Nos. 1 to 4 is of course to proceed further.

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CLAIM FOR MONEY.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of a case in which the defendant and appellant Balaji Bhavanrao was sued by one Datto Ramchandra, the original plaintiff and respondent, for a large sum of money. The appellant prayed that he be allowed to pay the decretal amount by instalments. The original case was tried by the Subordinate Judge of Belgaum. Plaintiff alleged that the defendent had owed him Rs. 11,889 and that in default of payment, the defendant's property might be sold in satisfaction of the debt. The Sub-Judge ordered that the defendant do pay this amount and also interest on it at the rate of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum until six months from the date of suit and disposed of his (defendant's) application to pay the decretal amount by instalments on the ground that the application was made too late. The appeal coming on for hearing their Lordships remarked that it was not clear to them what the Subordinate Judge meant by the application being made too late. Section 15 (b) of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act gives a discretionary power to the Court to make the decretal amount payable by instalments, in the course of any proceeding in execution of a decree for redemption, foreclosure or sale. Here, as is admitted before their Lordships, there is a decree absolute for sale, but the property has not been sold by the Court in execution of it, and therefore it has not gone out of the hands of the Mortgagor. He has still an equity of redemption. All that has happened is that there being a decree absolute for sale, the property may be sold by the Court. Under the circumstances the Court has the power to make an order for payment by instalments. After fully examining the evidence in the case, their Lordships held that the Sub-Judge had not gone into the question whether the respondent is an agriculturist. Their Lordships, therefore, reversed the order of the Sub-Judge and directed him to rehear the application according to law, first determining whether the appellant is an agriculturist.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JULY 7.

NAWAB IMAD-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Syed Hossein Bilgrami (an ex-Member of the Imperial Council), on whom was conferred the title of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, by His Highness the Nizam, has been permitted to retire from service on a pension of Rs. 1,000 a month. The Nawab has been trying for sometime to retire from active service and petitioned His Highness more than once to be allowed to do so, but His Highness withheld his sanction up to now. The Nawab was the first of those gentlemen who were brought from Upper India by the late Nawab Sir Salar Jung about thirty-five years ago, and he has been the last to retire from His Highness' service. After occupying various important posts during the regime of that illustrious Minister, he was subsequently appointed to the office of Director of Public Instruction in 1886-7, which position he has held ever since, in addition to the office of Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam. He was also selected by the Government of India to occupy a seat in the Viceroy's Council—the first, and so far the last in Hyderabad, on whom that distinction was conferred. Besides being the greatest of the literary men who have adorned His Highness' service, the Nawab is eminently known to be a gentleman in the highest acceptation of the term. He had always kept himself clear, even in the most troublous times, of all shoals of party politics and intrigue, for which Hyderabad has always been so notorious. It is, perhaps, this trait in him that has enabled him to enjoy the confidence of His Highness all along, who is ever ready to appreciate merit and to honour it. The pension that has been granted to him, though it is the highest now given by Government, is not regarded as a sufficient acknowledgment of the Nawab's services, when it is considered that not a few have retired with thumping gratuities besides full-pay pensions. It is, however, said that His Highness has been pleased to cancel all the debits on account of advances made to him by the State from time to time. The Nawab will retire almost immediately, and although it is not known where he intends to fix his future habitation, it is certain that he will not retire entirely from active life. He intends devoting himself exclusively to literary work, more particularly in the translation of valuable Arabic works, especially the Koran, which he commenced years ago, and otherwise making himself useful to the community of which he is an ornament. His views on Indian subjects would be of great value at the present time to the Government and his countrymen.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

His Highness' Government has sanctioned a grant of two lakhs of rupees a year for the advancement of Primary education in the Dominions, which is made free.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The new appointments and promotions recommended by the Revenue Secretary, consequent upon the scheme for reorganisation passed by the Government, have not, it is said, met with the approval of the public or those already in service. Several telegrams have therefore been forwarded to Government and His Highness, complaining about the same, and the result is awaited with interest. The Government would do well to fix a standard of educational status and qualification for recruitment to these appointments and insist upon selection by merit as far as possible.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In the scheme which is now in progress for the reorganization of the Judicial Department, the attention of the Government will be specially drawn to the rules affecting subordinate appointments. The Financial Minister is of opinion that it would be better to revive the local Civil Service for the recruitment of these men as the only means of effecting the desired improvement, which would no doubt be the right course to adopt, while the introduction of a few trained Indians from British India in the higher appointments would very much increase efficiency.

VAKILS IN PRIVATE SERVICE.

In the course of a criminal case before the Chief Magistrate, City Foujdari, objection was taken by Mr. Humayun Mirza, Counsel for the complainant, against the appearance of Moulvie Abdul Backer Khan Saheb, Vakil, in behalf of the accused, as the latter was also the Chief Judge and Secretary in the service of Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, Bahadur. Counsel referred to Section 526 of the local Criminal Procedure Code and based his objections on the same, which says, that anyone holding Court appointment within the jurisdiction of the Chief Magistrate cannot appear as a vakil in that Court. The Khan Saheb said that the objection was frivolous and could not be sustained, as he was only in the private service of the Maharajah and had nothing in common with the Chief Magistrate as contemplated in the section. The Chief Magistrate, Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami, Barrister-at-Law, however, referred the matter to the High Court for disposal, the Administrative Bench of which body decided yesterday that the Section had no application to the case and that Mr. Abdul Bahker Khan was entitled to appear and plead in any of the Dewani Courts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade........	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada........	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	0	0	73
Total plague deaths to date ...	140,84		
Same date last year...	4	8	106

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

92-05—Payne and Co—R D Sethana vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Cragie L and O—P rt beard.

472-07—Thakurias and Co—Shapoorji Burjorjee Fraser vs Bai [illegible]

[illegible]

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

[illegible]

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

[illegible]

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907.

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

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MR. MACKARNESS, whose principal recreation hitherto has been writing letters to the newspapers, seems now to have turned attention to India, by way of diversion. He knows much of Roman-Dutch law, having practised as a barrister in the Cape Supreme Court, and for a time he filled a professional chair. But he knows nothing of India—which probably makes the subject all the more interesting to him, and his efforts the less valuable to the people of this country. The day before the mail left he sought to rush upon the Secretary of State a question: "Whether the charge of causing internal commotion is not one to be dealt with by the Penal Code, passed forty years after this Ordinance, (of 1818) and whether, under these circumstances, there is any jurisdiction under the Ordinance of 1818 to deal with these offences?" To which Mr. Morley replied: "My hon. and learned friend, being a lawyer, must see that a question of that kind must have notice." Mr. Mackarness knew the rule well enough and that his question was entirely out of order. Being a lawyer, as Mr. Morley reproachfully reminded him, his offence was inexcusable. However, he promptly gave formal notice to ask the Secretary of State for India: "Whether he had considered the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, and especially the second section of the Code, dealing with sedition and other offences against the State; and whether they directly or impliedly overrule and supersede the Ordinance of 1818, under which Lala Lajput Rai and Ajit Singh have been deported and imprisoned." The question was to have been asked on June 25, so we may take it that the reply wired by Reuter had reference to still another question, of a rather wider scope. There can be no doubt, as Mr. Morley replied, that the proceedings under the Regulation of 1818 have had the most salutary effect. The prohibition of meetings, added to the removal of Messrs. Lajput Rai and Ajit Singh, has prevented the visible spread of disorder and outward manifestations of excitement.

But there is reason to believe that sedition is still smouldering and it would therefore be unwise to go back upon the action taken all too dilatorily. The Secretary of State declared that it was not intended to continue the measures a day longer than is required—a statement which would have given much satisfaction in certain quarters had he not added: "but until they are no longer required, they will be maintained." And in connection therewith must be read the observation that "the Ordinance was only effective for six months and if it were desired to continue it, the Government must introduce legislation." We may accept the remark as due notice that such legislation will be introduced and that there must be very much stronger reason for abandoning recent methods, than at present exists, before Government relaxes in the slightest degree. The questions asked by Mr. Redmond were apparently mere repetitions of those he asked three weeks ago when Mr. Morley observed: "I believe my hon. friend and I have fought together the battle of political prisoners before now." He then informed the House that the prisoners were detained in Mandalay, that they were lodged in houses within the fort and that they received allowances suited to their positions in life. Mr. Redmond's latest question was apparently that he sought to put without notice, immediately after the Howard Vincent incident: "Whether there is any difference between the treatment of these prisoners and political prisoners in this country; whether they have any means of communicating at all with their friends outside, or whether, under any conditions, their friends have access to them?" And so we have the further information—which might have been taken for granted—that they may correspond with their friends and receive visits from them, under such supervision as is necessary to prevent their defeating the very end for which they were deported. In the interests of these gentlemen and of India we heartily wish that questions, such as are put by Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Redmond and other doubtless well-meaning but misguided members of the Lower House, would cease. They do no good, but instead an incalculable amount of mischief by raising the hopes of interested persons in the disaffected districts and those disloyal persons who like to be known by the less objectionable designation, Extremists.

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CEAD MILLE FAILTHE.

WHEN the King and Queen drove through the streets of "dear, dir-rty Dublun" yesterday they did not appear together in Erin's capital for the first time. Nearly forty years have passed since the good folk of Dublin first saw Edward and Alexandra side by side in the same State carriage. They were then Prince and Princess of Wales, four years married, and life running far less smoothly than is the case to-day. The Queen that now is had not long recovered from a serious illness consequent upon the birth of the baby Louise (now the Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife), and the Royal pair had scarcely arrived back in England after their visit to Dublin when the Princess Victoria was born (July 6th, 1868). Later in that year came the Prince's Eastern tour. On his return to Europe the Prince went hunting with the French Emperor, when one day a stag charged the Prince's horse so fiercely that horse and rider were knocked over, and our King that was to be had a narrow escape of his life. Princess Maud, now Queen of Norway, was born the next year, and in April, 1871, a little Prince appeared, to live a few hours only. In the November of that year the world was startled by the news that the Heir to the Throne was seriously ill with typhoid fever. A month after, there was said to be no hope of the Prince's recovery. "The Prince is still alive" was all the papers could say on December 12, 1871. Happily the Prince recovered, but those were often sad times for the illustrious young couple who were to reign over the biggest Empire ever known. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were again in Dublin in '85, and His Majesty visited the distressful country once more as recently as 1903. So altogether the people of Ireland have much more reason to feel indebted to King Edward than they had to his illustrious Mother, who only set foot in Ireland once in all her long reign. But in another respect the Dublin folk should feel that in the person of the King there comes a very old and familiar friend. For no less than sixty years King Edward represented the Irish capital in the Peerage, for he became Earl of Dublin at the moment of his birth—a month before he became Prince of Wales. And as far back as 1861, while he was still going through his University course, the King put in some military duty in Ireland, and thus made an early acquaintance with the warm-hearted Irish people.

Still it says much for the King's pluck and sense of duty that he should pay Ireland a visit at a time when her peasantry are simply seething with sedition, and boycotting and brutal intimidation are the order of the day in many parts of the country, and where anti-English journalists openly laud the Invincible Murderers who assassinated Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park twenty-five years ago. To this hour the Lord Mayor of Cork refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the English Crown, and thus forfeits his seat on the Magisterial Bench, and only a few weeks ago an Irish agitator delivered a speech in Roscommon, in the course of which he said that the United Irish League would "show the Government that there was behind the organisation a party who, if they did not get their demands, would enter into a conspiracy that would shake the Crown on King Edward!" The Irish landlords are having warm times of it just now, none more so than General Sir Bindon Blood, who retired from the command of the Forces in the Punjab a few months ago to find his land in County Clare the scene of outrages galore. One night last March the Moonlighters started a fire of hay and paraffin in every room of Sir Bindon's house in the owner's absence, in the hope of burning it to the ground. Twelve tons of hay were destroyed, but there being no draught to fan the flames the house was not destroyed. Sir Bindon Blood has recovered the value of the damage at the Innis Quarter Sessions, but his agent has received a letter threatening certain death if he lets Sir Bindon's farm to any man but the recently-evicted tenant. Ireland is in a shocking state just now, and we can only hope that the visit of Their Majesties will have a pacific effect upon terrorist and terrorised alike.

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CONCEPTS OF MONISM.

MR. A. WORSELEY, has given us a book, entitled "Concepts of Monism," and published by T. Fisher Unwin in London which will be of great value to all those students of the world's philosophic and religious systems, who are able to afford a somewhat expensive book. It is a book that will certainly find its way into all libraries which make any sort of pretension to be of real assistance to students pursuing the study of mental and moral science. It is lucidly written and is altogether a desirable volume. To those interested in methods of thought, both old and new, the 350 pages are none too long. There is much in it, as the author confesses, which is not new and which is perfectly well known to all students of philosophy. But the history of the aspirations of the human mind, is, to a great extent, as much the story of ancient systems as of modern cosmic conceptions. And the highways so much and so often traversed by the many are ever full of surprises in that, without treading them, the student cannot hope to find those by-ways which require the master eye and mind to perceive. It is into these by-ways, frequented by the few, that the author leads his readers with an ease of expression, freshness of idea, and directness of logic, in which there is a sufficient absence of technicalities to relieve his work from oppressiveness. It is the contention of Monism that there can be but one source from which spring all things, both real and imagined. The author, rightly, we think, gives priority to arguments based on conception, thereby adjusting the balance of modern philosophic thought which has, in these latter days of novel scientific themes, given undue prominence to arguments based on authority and fact. There is a strong tendency in our age to look upon metaphysics as of little importance, when perhaps there is more possibility of finding truth thereby than in deduction from so-called facts, in as much as they are impressions received within the limited area of man's finite understanding, that is, the realm of "the knowable." Argument from fact is often little more than argument in a circle. We must not forget then, as Mr. Worseley reminds us, that when we search for truth we leave behind the world of alleged facts, we leave also a vast array of necessary and unnecessary attendant errors. For our senses, as in a mist, darkly, give us at best but transitory and faulty impressions within the field of subjectivity. But the mind may see, by the light of pure reason, beyond this veil of the material, into a great beyond, where object and subject cease to mirage each other in distorted duality, and become simply a phase, an idea. We know and perceive many things undreamed of in the philosophy of mere materialism: the horizon of our mind sinks into a wider sea: and our mental vision sees, in the track of the Infinite, the path of Him whose way is in the sea and whose foot-marks are not known. And to Him, "The Supreme Cause," we learn to offer the thinkers' prayer:—"Forgive us where we fail in Truth—And in Thy Wisdom make us wise."

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AN IMPETUS TO THE MOTOR TRADE.

MOTORING has suffered from the fact that racing or even fast driving has been impossible without let or hindrance in England, except on the special occasions of the speed trials, and the new track opened at Weybridge will be welcomed by those who, while keenly anxious not to break the law, are also keenly anxious to taste the joys of speed. It is really for these that the Brooklands track has been created though it will serve many other useful purposes. But in its construction the first thought was speed and the track is so arranged that one hundred and twenty miles an hour, or about double the speed, of the ordinary express train, can be maintained even on the curves. The great course, 100ft. wide and 3 1/2 miles in length, has been laid in solid concrete. It is practically dustless, and is so smooth that the highest possible speed may be attempted with a fair margin of safety. It is oval in shape and the great feature in its construction is the two enormous banks built up at the ends of the longer diameter, where it curves round from the straight. Every one is familiar with the conventional cycle track, with its banked-up curves at a regular slope. On the Brooklands track a different principle has been employed. The slope of the banks is parabolic in section, so that the slope increases from the level at the inner edge of the course to one in one at the outer edge. In running, a car selects that portion of the track which best suits the speed at which it is travelling. The advantage of the varying slope of the banks is that no matter how high the speed of a car, up to 120 miles an hour, the pressure is always perpendicular to the surface, and there, consequently, is no risk of skidding or side strain on the wheels or axles. The opening day proved that the track can be used for racing as well as time-record beating. Over forty cars were on the track at once, from touring cars to racers, and the organised procession speedily broke up into a speed contest. Despite the differences in speed there was no accident, and Weybridge will soon become the Epsom of the motor world. The value of the track, however, is not confined to racing, for it offers manufacturers a thing that has been long and sorely needed—a place where uniform tests can be carried out and proper data collected. The originators of Brooklands deserve well of all motorists.

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THE COMING CONTEST IN THE COLNE VALLEY.

No great importance was attached to the bye-election at Jarrow, nor does the result give cause either for chagrin or jubilation to either of the great political parties. The fight was a complicated one, and in such a hot-bed the contest was a mere electioneering side-show, comprising all the freaks in the political fair. But the next bye-election, if untinkered with by alleged Labourites and Suffragettes, will be a straight fight, with a moral worth watching. It will be occasioned in the Colne Valley division of Yorkshire, where Sir James Kitson has ruled the roast for many years, and where his influence is very extensive, he being a great iron-master in Leeds district. Now Sir James has been created a peer, and a successor must be sought for in the district of the Colne Valley. Already the fight is in progress with great heartiness, for Sir James, like most Yorkshiremen, is not troubled with the restraints of a sense of diffidence and he let it be known at least a fortnight before the Birthday Honours List was announced that he was going to be made a peer, and thus set the electioneering gear in progress in his constituency. The Liberals promptly adopted a Manchester man, Mr. Victor Grayson, as their candidate, while the Conservatives are probably petitioning Lord Curzon and one or two other distinguished politicians to come forward. The fight will be an interesting one if left to the two candidates, and the Conservative candidate may take it that he has to pull up one thousand Radical votes to win. After Wimbledon, this is not so colossal an effort as it looks. Sir James Kitson was unopposed in 1906, but in the previous contest (1895) he secured a majority of over five hundred votes. This, by 1906, when the Radicals swept the country, may be fairly placed at 1,000. However, the new candidate cannot possibly command the votes that Sir James Kitson did, and a popular Conservative ought to make a great fight in the Colne Valley? The unfortunate point is that after Mr. Pete Curran's victory at Jarrow, a Labourite is sure to take the field, and thus confuse the issue.

A RUMOUR is abroad, says a Calcutta paper, to the effect that His Excellency Lord Minto has made up his mind not to have another season in residence in Calcutta, but to spend the greater part of the cold weather in touring the country.

SPECIAL attention is being devoted by the *Bombay Gazette* during the Poona Season to Social, Military and Sporting affairs. Non-subscribers are advised that they can obtain copies from Shaik Abdulla Mahomed, newspaper agent, Main Street.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *China*, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer *Ischia* arrived at Hongkong on the 10th instant.

THE XXVI Chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE marriage of Mr. Howard Street, I. C. S. of Hailakandi, Cachar, to Miss Mary Stevenson, the second daughter of Mr. W. Stevenson, Chief Auditor in the Assam, Bengal Railway—was celebrated at Calcutta on Tuesday.

MR. E. WINCKLER, B.A., Principal of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, has been appointed Headmaster of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, South Georgetown, in succession to the late Mr. C. M. Barrow, and will take up his new duties on the 1st of August.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 25th May, amounted to Rs. 2,750, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 608. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th May were Rs. 45,966, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 5,017.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 25th May, amounted to Rs. 6,348, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 479. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th May were Rs. 1,14,151, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 10,941.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 25th May, amounted to Rs. 28,739, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 9,981. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th May were Rs. 5,43,963, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,00,985.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway has decided to extend the concession of granting return third class tickets available for four months on its lines, at a single fare for the double journey, to poor patients proceeding from the Mysore State to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, for treatment when bitten by rabid animals, on production at the Railway Station of a certificate from a Medical Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, to the effect that the holder is proceeding to the Institute at Coonoor at the expense of the Mysore State.

BURGLARS robbed M. Georges Courteline, sometimes described as the Mark Twain of France, of his plate. They were arrested, and the property returned to him. In reply to a request by the police to prosecute, M. Courteline said: "I have suffered no prejudice, for my property has been returned to me. You ask me to give evidence against these men, who have been good enough to waive their right to my property, which they had obtained temporary possession of while freely exercising their profession, which is a perilous one. In the circumstances I must decline to prosecute."

THE Dublin newspapers, and some of the London ones, have been hoaxed by a joker from Mitchelstown, county Cork. He sent them a lively description of the escape of a lion from a menagerie at that place. The beast, it was stated, caused a panic in the crowded streets, and was attacked by three young men, armed with guns and a pike, its career being ended by a heroic railway guard, who fired three revolver shots at the animal. Inquiries showed that nothing of the sort had happened.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A MERRY FARCE.

The Ascot Gold Coup.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Sir F. C. Burnand's adroit and humorously conceived farce "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," has been revived at the Vaudeville Theatre.

The story deals with the adventures of one Matthew Ponderbury, a rural husband driven into a state of peevish submission by an exceedingly overbearing wife. A certain Mme. Polacca Mojeski lately a star in the music-hall firmament, but now an interesting and charmingly impudent widow, has taken up her residence near to the Ponderbury's. Matthew, of course, falls a victim to the lady's charms. What follows must be learned by seeing the play itself. How Matthew got locked into an artist's studio with the widow, how his wife discovered him there amidst a wreckage of tables and chairs, with a rope round his waist and divested of coat and waistcoat, are mysteries so humorously elucited by Sir Francis Burnand that I will not attempt to retell his story. Some of his humour, perhaps, does err a trifle on the side of breadth; but, bless you, there's no harm intended. It is all executed in the most rollicking spirit imaginable. You are merely asked to laugh at "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" and then forget all about it.

As Mr. Ponderbury, Mr. Charles Hawtrey has a sense of humorous characterization not a little at variance with some of his more polished studies; but he was immensely comic. The outstanding success of the evening, however, was undoubtedly Miss Billie Burke as the theatrical widow. The part fitted her to perfection, and she played it with a sureness of touch that surprised many present. She was bewitchingly impudent and delightfully sincere. Miss Marie Illington made much of Mrs. Ponderbury; indeed, she almost made us believe in that lady,—which is saying much. Mr. Edward Fitzgerald is to be congratulated on his sketch of comic servility as Peter, the butler. In smaller parts Mr. Charles Troode and Miss Mona Harrison were both successful.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

The merry little band of performers who dress in the traditional French pierrot costume and call themselves the "Follies" seem likely to become quite an institution. For the moment, at all events, they are enjoying immense popularity at the New Royalty Theatre. Theirs is a variety entertainment in the best sense of the term, and their clever musical and dramatic skits upon men and things of the day afford one of the pleasantest evening's entertainments to be seen at the present time in London. This week they strengthened their bill by producing three amusing little burlesques. The first was a travesty of one of those French plays without words, of which "L'Enfant Prodigue" is the best example; the second a mock representation of a modern comedy opera, and the third a parody of Wagner's "Lohengrin."

THE PALACE.

There are many excellent turns at the Palace just now, and no greater proof of the merit of the fare provided can be afforded than the bare statement that for the past three weeks the house has been filled to its utmost capacity. Miss Evie Green was out of the bill on the night when I was there, but clever Miss Margaret Cooper filled her place delightfully. There was nothing, though, in the programme, which interested me more than the very admirable set of photographs showing the Royal Review at Aldershot, and I do not wonder that Mr. Butt has been officially commended for this show. The photographs are wonderfully clear, which is remarkable when you consider what a bad day it was, and they show the whole ceremony in most striking fashion. You see each regiment marching past, some of them with their regimental pets (dogs and goats)—one goat seemed to have a rooted objection to the whole business, and appears to be protesting most vigorously. The Royal Horse Guards and Lancers make a fine show, and so do the Royal Artillery. The film shows the artillery wheeling round with all the guns in perfect alignment, which is most effective. I wonder sometimes whether such bioscope pictures as these might not be a valuable aid to recruiting; certainly they constitute most interesting records. How extraordinarily interesting it would be to us now if we had bioscope records of old-time events, and I only trust that we are properly preserving pictures of events of our time for posterity, and that posterity will be grateful. Mr. Herman Finck's Musical Memories have now been played for six months, and the selection is still most popular. Suggestions as to any particular melodies that should be played are welcomed by the management, so any readers of this column who desire to hear any particular air are requested to write to the Palace.

THE PAVILION.

A novelty this week at the Pavilion is a pretty little musical "scena" played by Miss Emma and Miss Ethel Hopkins. Emma is a maid who sings in a rustic glade, while a young moon beams down upon her. Then the conventional face of the moon disappears, and Ethel's face appears as the boy in the moon, and she sings to the girl below. By a very ingenious arrangement, the moon then glides earthwards, increasing in size as it descends until, when it reaches the ground, it is a huge golden circle, out of which the boy steps to have a duet with the maid. The song over, he enters his moon again, and it sails upwards, diminishing in size as it goes. The effect is very pretty and pleasing. The Seldoms continue to pose here, and to-day reach their 200th performance. Miss Kitty Gordon and Mr. Malcolm Scott are still in the programme. In spite of the absence of summer the variety houses begin to get very hot at this time of year, and I did not understand why the Pavilion was so cool until, looking up, I saw stars, for the great sliding roof was fully open. No electric fans are so satisfactory as this method of keeping a house cool.

LAWN TENNIS.

Both the singles championships at Beckenham passed out of the hands of this country on Saturday last, Gore, the holder of the men's event, being beaten by the New Zealander, Wilding, while Miss May Sutton, of America, took the ladies' cup from Mrs. Chambers.

In each case the result was an upset of form, although, owing to the conditions—one can hardly call it weather—it would be unwise to try and deduce too much from these matches.

Wilding's victory on Saturday looked at one time likely to prove much more sweeping than it was, for he took the first two sets and led 3 love in the third. But then Gore came gallantly up to the scratch, and actually put twelve consecutive games to his credit, making it two sets all.

The effort, however, apparently exhausted his reserves, for Wilding, fresh and fit as ever, more or less romped away with the last set.

Miss Sutton was to have played the ladies' challenge round first thing, but objected to starting in the rain. She eventually gained her point, and the match was postponed for a time, the American lady meanwhile playing a semi-final in the mixed.

When she faced Mrs. Chambers she was thoroughly wound up, and began making rings round her opponent, who started off anything but well. Mrs. Chambers was much more on to her game in the second set, and reached the valuable position of 6-5. But Miss Sutton was hanging on to her all the time and with a succession of three hardly won games took the set and match.

The mixed went to that very powerful combination—again not a home product—of Brookes and Miss Sutton. The men's doubles, one may safely say, were a gift for Brookes and Wilding if they had not scratched. As it was, one of the winners is an American. Here is plenty of food for consideration for the patriotic pessimist.

CRICKET.

On Monday week the first Test Match ever arranged in this country, between England and South Africa, will commence at Lord's, and the event will mark the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the great game. It is only natural that all followers of cricket should already be speculating upon the constitution of the England side, for it is by this time generally recognised that, in order to prove successful in the series of matches, we shall have to put our strongest side into the field. Besides, owing to the defeats sustained by the M. C. C's. team in South Africa eighteen months ago, the "ashes" belong to the Colonials. So in order to be able to claim the supremacy of cricket at the end of the present season it will be necessary for England to win the majority of the matches. If one match is drawn, and each side wins one of the remaining two, the honours will still remain with the South Africans.

So it will be seen that the Englishmen have no easy task before them. Until quite recently enthusiasts almost scoffed at the idea of the Colonials being able to meet our best eleven with any prospect of success, but the form shown during the past few weeks by the tourists has caused quite a different opinion to be expressed as to their capabilities. It is well it is so—well for cricket in general, and for English cricket in particular. A new power has arisen in the cricket world, and we shall no longer have simply the Australians as our opponents when the question of cricket supremacy has to be decided.

History was made at Gloucester last week by Dennett and Northamptonshire. The former took fifteen wickets during the day for 21 runs, and the latter established a record for first-class inter-county cricket by collapsing for 12 in their first innings. The Gloucestershire left-handed player certainly bowled admirably, but the visitors' batting was very, very feeble.

ASCOT.

We have enjoyed a brilliant Ascot and one replete with extraordinary sensations. The first sensation was the theft of the Gold Cup and the second the dead heat between White Knight and Eider on Friday.

Colonel Kirkwood's The White Knight was the favourite, with the Duc de Gramont's Eider, Mr. James Rothschild's Beppo and Lord Derby's Bridge of Canny as competitors. They were nine in the field when they got away, and they kept very close for some distance round the two and a half miles. Higgs on Beppo and Maher on Bridge of Canny rode gallantly, but Halsey on The White Knight came ahead, and close to him Stern on Eider.

It was neck and neck near the winning-post, and The White Knight, in spite of a desperate effort, could not shake off the French horse, the two finishing at dead heat. For ten minutes or more there was great perplexity as to the issue of the protest lodged against Eider. The Stewards' decision was against the jockey, though he was exonerated from intentional "boring." This decision was accepted at once by the French visitors in the ring, though it naturally gave them a severe disappointment. It seems that Eider was in a temper, and, before the race, was unlucky enough to break a lady's arm at the elbow. He was an evil omen.

By the way they call it the Ascot Gold Coup now.

R. C.

THE POONA SEASON.

Dances, Dinners and Debates.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

Another most enjoyable Cinderella—the second of the "Season's" dances—was held in the Gymkhana on Monday night last, and was a decided success. The floor was in splendid order; the music by the band of the 121st Pioneers, attractive, and in excellent time, especially after the third or fourth dance when the tempo was slightly quickened. There were just the right people present namely those who are fond of dancing, and just the right number too, enough to fill the room, but not enough to overcrowd it. The wonder is that more people do not turn up at these fortnightly dances, for they are always sociable and cheery, and without the formality sometimes attendant on more ambitious functions. The only drawback to one's enjoyment on Monday night was the mugginess of the air,—even in the gardens the gentle zephyr was very shy of fanning fevered brows, and not all the waftings of the palm leaf punkah could prevent loss of rectitude by the masculine collar and shirt-front. The ladies, however, all looked cool and charming, with not a hair awry, and not a sign of discomfort from the heat, and if they are happy, why should a mere man complain of a backboneless collar?

Some very pretty dresses were worn on the occasion; I was again struck by the number of black frocks, as the sable hue is generally relegated to dinner parties and even then is usually the garb of the more matronly. But on Monday night, *confections noires* were worn by many smart young married ladies and by *les jeunes filles*. Mrs. Hamilton, for example, looked well in black net, with a twist of the same in her fair hair, the only touch of colour being the pink blossoms nestling *a la Japonaise* behind her ear. Mrs. Wanless O'Gowan was also in black. Mrs. Westropp had chosen a beautiful sequined robe of tiny black paillettes. Closely moulded to the form above, it flowed out softly at the foot in a short train, the corsage trimming being a spray of crimson roses. Black too, was the pretty gown worn by Miss Russell, with a drooping osprey in her coiffure. Mrs. Logan, in that peculiar shade which may be either blue or green, was chaperoning her sister, Miss McDonald, who appeared in pale yellow. Mrs. Ross looked charming in white muslin, showered, so to speak, with pink roses, the same soft tint being repeated in hair and corsage. A striking costume was in taupe-coloured corduroy velvet, with sash and trimmings of petunia satin. Miss Westlake wore a pretty, girlish frock of net, outlined at waist and hem by bandeaux of soft pink satin. Its garniture of pearls harmonised well with the graceful Empire costume of white oriental satin, worn by Miss Hall. Mrs. Cole, in a gown of crushed strawberry silk, wore quantities of creamy lace as the trimming of the bodice. Mrs. Wright's frock of pale grey had eau-de-nil silk arranged stole-wise across the corsage to give the touch of colour needed. Mrs. Curtis was in white, with trimmings of black sequins on the bodice, and bands of the same laid slantingly across the skirt. Mrs. Gilbert-Thompson looked elegant in cream lace, Mrs. Allen was also in white, while Mrs. Stewart wore cream broché, inlaid with insertions of Paris lace. Many other dainty creations were to be seen on every side, testifying to the good taste of Englishwomen in the matter of chiffons!

Just now there are any number of little dinners on the tapis (or rather on the tables in the houses of hospitable friends), and other "diversions," as Paddy would say; so our much vaunted "Season" is evidently well on its way. H. E. the Governor has been one of the hosts of the week, and invitations are being sent out for a dance in Government House on the 16th instant. Mrs. Richardson, too, is giving dances on the 30th and 31st of this month, at Polo Vista. Let us hope that this kindly and popular hostess will have better luck this year than last, when both dances had to be postponed indefinitely, as plague rats kept insisting on dying in the bungalow.

You have already heard that the Governor attended the inaugural meeting of the Ladies' Club in Ghorpuri yesterday, a unique experience, I imagine, even for a man of his multifarious and miscellaneous duties. Such a Society should be productive of much good; if worked on right lines, and it will be a vast pity if it degenerates simply into a games' club, or becomes a hot-bed of scandal or small talk. A closer connection between English and Indian ladies of all races will give the Mem-Sahib an understanding of lives more cramped than her own, and it will widen the outlook and broaden the sympathies of the Indian ladies with whom she comes in contact. There must always be the proviso when any discussion arises in the Club on important and, however, worthy subjects that an *honest* effort will be made to see eye to eye on vital questions affecting the social and moral welfare of the people, or to agree to differ after an *honest* endeavour to elucidate the truth. In this connection, I should like to express my wonder why so few English ladies ever take the trouble to acquire a thorough knowledge of the vernaculars, or even a knowledge of "mem-sahib's bât." A friend of mine told me lately that she "couldn't be bothered learning Hindustani," so she ordered her ayah to learn English instead! This ought not to be so, for a thorough comprehension of an alien people can only come, if ever, through a thorough knowledge of its language.

PEREGRINA.

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LLANGOLLEN Parish Council have been corresponding with the Shropshire Union Canal Company about a timber bridge over the canal. This is only 20 in. wide and the council desire it to be widened by 16in. At their meeting a councillor asked: Why should it be widened? The chairman replied: It is too narrow; we are becoming older and stouter.

A PARTY of sixteen Swedish police, comprising one inspector, one sergeant, two detectives, and twelve constables, sent over by the Chief Police Commissioner of Stockholm, have arrived in London to study English police procedure in all its branches. One of their special studies will be the manner in which the London police control the traffic.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1818.

SALUTARY EFFECT RECOGNISED.

Duration of Operation.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. Mackarness, said: "I learn from the Government of India that the proceedings taken under the Regulation of 1818 are generally recognised to have had the most salutary effect. The prohibition of seditious meetings has prevented the spread of disorder in the Punjab and has allayed the excitement; but it would be quite premature to say now that there is no ground for anxiety."

"It is not intended," said Mr. Morley, "to continue the measures a day longer than is required, but until they are no longer required, they will be maintained."

He remarked that the Ordinance was only effective for six months, and if it were desired to continue it, the Government must introduce legislation.

In reply to Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Morley said that Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were allowed to correspond with their friends, but the letters were examined, to prevent them sending messages calculated to excite disturbances.

There was no objection to people seeing the prisoners, under supervision precluding any mischievous or undesirable communications.

It is perhaps natural that the apologists and champions of Lajpat Rai in the House of Commons should be concerned chiefly to assert his innocence of any real feelings of sedition or even of unlawful agitation, and to represent him as a religious reformer with political views "as far removed as the poles," in Sir Henry Cotton's words, from dangerous firebrands like Ajit Singh. "There have indeed," says the Pioneer, "been several protests against the use of the power of summary deportation without trial, but so far as any reports have yet reached India there has been little or no mention of a point of which one would have expected the most to be made from the beginning, namely, the argument that neither Lajpat Rai nor Ajit Singh were worth deporting." As a correspondent who reasons out the case puts it:—"Deportation is a tremendous weapon, and by general admission it can be used only very sparingly; why then employ it against a man of the calibre of Lajpat Rai, to say nothing of an ignoble creature like Ajit Singh? Was his such a special case that the common law could not deal with it? One would hardly think so, but if not, then to use such a special weapon would be taking him at his own valuation and would make him out to be what he is said to have claimed to be, a man who could defy the law and the Government. That is not true of him or any of his tribe, and the question to consider is whether special resources like deportation should not be kept for special occasions and types of men actively hostile to the established order in a State, not for the everyday Babu type, plotting petty sedition in private and spouting defamation in public. Special enactments outside the common law must no doubt have in reserve to be made use of on these special occasions, but the Babu, however rampant and raging, ought hardly to be considered beyond the control of the ordinary law of the land, especially when we know there is a very timorous and fearful creature behind all the froth and fury of the seditious orator. As to the usual retort, it is surely a poor and very double-edged reason to give for going outside the common law that the Courts cannot be relied on to administer that law. The law is there—Section 108, C.P.C., and it is clear enough, and ought to suffice to repress seditious talking and writing if it is enforced, while Section 30 of the Police Act was all that the new Ordinance does regarding assemblies. There does not seem to be any fine legal point, but simple question of fact—sedition or no sedition, under the one section, and prospect of disorder or no such prospect under the other." Our correspondent admits that deportation may be used, but would reserve its use for "bigger" cases. But the executive authorities after all must be the judges, and they must sometimes be able to see that great results are to be apprehended from contemptible causes. Moreover, it is not correct to ascribe the sole reason to distrust of the Courts. The Courts may be perfectly trustworthy, and the Executive may be perfectly sure that a trial would result in conviction and punishment, and yet a public trial with speeches of Counsel, demonstrations, and the like, may be politically inexpedient and even dangerous. That was Mr. Morley's defence, and it is effective.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

Reduction Vetoed.

CRITICAL DIVISION.

UNREDEEMED PROMISES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

In the House of Commons, the Amendment to the Finance Bill, reducing the Sugar Duty by half, which was moved by Mr. Harold Cox (Liberal), was rejected by 312 votes to 175.

An urgent Government whip had been issued, in view of the fact that 156 Liberals had pledged themselves at the elections to support the abolition of the Duty.

Mr. Asquith agreed that the tax was vicious and burdensome, and said that its reduction or abolition must be the aim of every Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the Amendment would upset the whole Budget.

Only a few Liberals voted with the minority.

BRITAIN AND MACEDONIA.

Unsatisfactory Position.

DANGER OF ISOLATED ACTION.

LONDON, JULY 9

Replying to a Deputation headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, urging more vigorous British action in Macedonia, Sir Edward Grey admitted that the situation was as unsatisfactory as ever.

He warned Governments failing to suppress bands in their own territories, that they would alienate the sympathy of Europe.

The Foreign Secretary dwelt upon the danger of isolated British action, but said that Great Britain would use her influence to prevent the Powers becoming callous.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Coinage Profits Ear-marked.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Replying to Sir. Edward Sassoon, Mr. Morley said: "It has been decided that from the present year and until the Gold Standard Reserve reaches £25,000,000, half the profit upon Coinage, together with interest on Securities, shall be added to the Reserve.

"The other half will supplement the funds available for Capital Expenditure on Indian Railways."

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

POSSIBLE NATIVE MEMBERS.

Various Names Mentioned.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

It is stated that of the two seats on the Indian Council which Mr. Morley has decided to fill by appointment of Indians one is to be given to the Aga Khan; for the other one, a Hindu of colourless opinion will be chosen and the name of the Dewan of Mysore is mentioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

A usually well-informed Home correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"There is little doubt that two of the vacancies in the Council of the Secretary of State for India will be filled by Indians, and Messrs. Amir Ali and Romesh Chunder Dutt are mentioned as likely successors.

Mr. Morley's 'liberal' mind does not permit him to make these as extra selections, so that the Indian services will suffer by the loss of two appointments.

THE DUBLIN ROBBERY.

Other Valuables Missing.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Family jewellery valued at £1,500, belonging to Sir Arthur Vicars, is missing from the same safe from which the insignia of the order of St. Patrick were stolen

The safe is intact, but was found open.

COLONEL LYNCH PARDONED.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The King has granted a free pardon to Colonel Lynch, who was convicted of high treason in 1903 for fighting on the side of the Boers and was liberated in 1904.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

Sudden Illness in the Lobby.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Sir Alfred Billson, who was created a Knight in the recent Birthday Honours, was taken ill in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and died.

The House adjourned, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman paying a brief tribute to the deceased Member.

[Sir Alfred Billson was a solicitor at Liverpool and has been Liberal Member for the North Western Division of Staffordshire only since last year. He had been an active politician however for many years, acting as Honorary Secretary of the South West Lancashire Liberal Association from 1866 to 1884 and also of the Liverpool Liberal Association. He was previously in Parliament as representative for the Barnstable Division of Devonshire (1892-95) and of Halifax from 1897 to 1900 previous to which (1896) he contested East Bradford. Born in 1839 Sir Alfred was an old man.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The death has occurred of Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton.

[Lord Pelham Clinton has played many parts in life both as soldier and courtier. He was second son of the fifth Duke of Newcastle and grandson of the tenth Duke of Hamilton. He was born in 1836 and after being educated at Eton entered the Army as Ensign in the Rifle Brigade in 1854. He served in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol and afterwards served in Canada and India. His stay in India, however, was short, for he retired from the Army in 1880. In 1865 he was elected as Member for North Nottingham and represented the constituency for three years during which time he was in command of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry. From 1881 to 1890 he commanded the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, his appointment being almost coincident with his appointment as Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. He was also Master of Queen Victoria's Household while he was made Groom-in-Waiting to the King in 1901. Besides being a G. C. V. O. and a K. C. B., Lord Clinton held the Order of the Grand Cross of the Saxe Ernestine Order and the Grand Cross of the Crown of Prussia.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

Sir W. Broadbent is dead.

[Sir William Henry Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M. D., F. R. S., LL. D., D. Sc., Commander of the Legion of Honour, was Physician in ordinary to the King and the Prince of Wales; consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and vairous other Hospitals. He was created Baronet in 1893. He was born in 1835 in Yorkshire.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The Movement of the U. S. A. Fleet.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

President Roosevelt is greatly vexed at the outcry caused by the movement of the part of the Mediterranean Fleet.

It is likely that the Fleet will travel *via* Suez and visit Japan and the Phillipines.

THE ANCHOR STROKE.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

T. Reece has compiled a score of 499,135 in an unfinished break.

THE THAW CASE.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

It is reported that Harry Thaw has become a physical and mental wreck.

THE Chief Court of Punjab will be closed for civil business on account of long vacation from the 12th of August to October.

LADY VIOLET ELLIOT was amongst those present at the Young Women's Christian Association Bazaar at the Town Hall at Simla yesterday.

H. E. THE VICEROY received yesterday a visit from the Raja of Nabha who was accompanied by the Tikka Sahib.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCES BILL.

Lord Methuen's Amendment Adopted.

MILITARISM IN SCHOOLS TO BE PREVENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

The House of Lords has adopted by 130 votes to 31 Lord Methuen's amendment to the Territorial Forces Bill, omitting the Provision forbidding financial assistance to Cadet Corps and elementary schools where the scholars are under sixteen.

Lord Roberts supported the amendment and urged the early training of boys to prevent them growing up into loafers.

A provision was inserted in the House of Commons, at the instance of the Labour members, to prevent militarism in schools.

THE ARMY BILL.

Passed by the Lords.

UNIMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Army Bill has passed through the Committee stage in the House of Lords. Only two Amendments, opposed by the Government, were made, and neither is likely to cause any difficulty in the House of Commons.

THE NEW NICKEL ONE-ANNA PIECE.

To Issue on the 1st Proximo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

Arrangments have now been made for the issue to the public of the new One-Anna Nickel Piece of Coinage, the issue of which was authorised by Act III of 1906. The coin is decidedly novel in design, having a scalloped or undulating edge, the object being to prevent its being mistaken for the four-anna piece which it somewhat resembles in size, though it is slightly larger and considerably thicker than that coin.

On the obverse of the nickel coin is borne the crowned effigy of His Majesty, surrounded by the words, 'Edward VII. King and Emperor.' On the reverse the designation "1 Anna" occupies the centre of the coin with the word "India" inscribed above and the year of coinage below the figure "1." Surrounding the central inscription the denomination of the coin is shown in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telegu.

The coins will be available at all the larger Treasuries from the 1st of August.

NEW HALF-ANNA ENVELOPES.

Large Order Placed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The grievance regarding the shortage of the half-anna, square, embossed envelopes is not due to neglect or indifference on the part of the Post Office but to the fact that the Post Office, before ordering large quantities of the envelopes, indented only for a trial supply. This indent was absorbed by the public at once, proving their popularity. The Post Office has since ordered a large supply, and the envelopes will be issued to all post offices immediately on arrival.

THE "NITHSDALE"

All Attempts to Float Useless.

WILL PROBABLY BE A TOTAL WRECK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 10.

The "Nithsdale" under command of Captain Fairly, laden with jarrahwood sleepers from Australia for the N.-W. Railway, went ashore badly yesterday morning on the shoal which extends far out to sea about 14 miles from Karachi. It was very hazy at the time and despite all the necessary precautions that were being taken as to having lead, etc., the vessel went ashore all of a sudden.

The Port Officer proceeded, immediately he received the intimation, in the tug "Richmond Crawford" and made great efforts to tow her off clear, but to no purpose.

There is a big sea running at the spot which is washing over her and she is also bumping frightfully as each successive wave washes against her. The rudder and propeller have already been carried away and with the battering she is receiving it is feared she is gradually breaking up as she has started leaking in both the holds. It was therefore considered advisable to abandon the steamer for the night. Consequently all hands were taken off the steamer and safely brought to harbour and sheltered on the I.G.T. steamer "Patrick Stewart."

Still further endeavours are being made to float the vessel to-day and the Port Officer again has gone out in the tug with a crew of this steamer and a large staff of his own men, but fears are entertained he will not succeed and that she will have to be abandoned as a total wreck.

The firemen and sailors on board the steamer are all Chinamen. She is a vessel of over 2,200 tons register.

COUNTRY SPIRIT MANUFACTURE.

Scope for Up-to-Date Distilleries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Commissioner of Excise, in a Note, expresses his surprise that local capitalists should display no readiness to establish distilleries in Bengal now that country spirit manufactured after European methods is allowed access to the market on equal terms with the product of the native still.

He goes on to explain that there is a wide field for exploitation over the *Mahua* producing tract and concludes that there is ample scope for at least three new distilleries equipped with modern plant and situate at convenient centres in different parts of the Province.

LOCUSTS IN MONGHYR DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A Jamtara telegram, dated yesterday, says that passing along the Loop Line to-day were noticed immense flights of red locusts which had settled on the ground for several miles in the vicinity of the Darharha and Lajra Stations between Jamalpur and Kuil Junction in the Monghyr District.

Still vaster flights are noticed in the air, the general direction of the flight being from west to east.

POLICE LIBEL CASE.

Appeal by the "Indian Daily News."

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Editor and Proprietors of the *Indian Daily News* have decided to appeal against Mr. Justice Chitty's Judgment in the Police libel case.

The *Indian Daily News*, the defendants in the recent Police Press libel suit, deals with the Judgment and the Government guarantee for costs, in a two-column leader, questioning whether a working Journalist in India is not faced with a new terror, and suggests that the action of Government constitutes a precedent for State financing of cases which the Police may, in their discretion, choose to bring, not against all their critics in the Press, but such as they may select for attack. It also sharply criticises Mr. Justice Chitty's dictum, that it is an offence to call for an inquiry into the conduct of a case by the police. After dealing with their position, and the offer to publish any facts tending to show that the police are not to blame, the article concludes:—

"We warn the Police and the Bengal Government that the first act only of the Sova Bazar murder case has been completed. The play must be carried to its conclusion—whether it is we who force it, or whether the good sense of the Secretariat dictates further proceedings. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not here repeat or refer to the allegations that we once made against the Calcutta Police, and for which we have been penalised. We refer to a different matter altogether. On May 24th, 1906, Gunga, an Ooriya, was killed in a bathroom of a garden in Sova Bazar, and Rajbati his murderer still walks the streets of Calcutta unharmed. After the abortive proceedings against Girish, a *goala*, had broken down, what further steps were taken to detect the miscreant? Were any such steps taken? The case against Girish *goala* collapsed, we know, and that the Bengal Government examined the Police Officers concerned and exonerated them for plotting or corruption. This reduced the offence to one of carelessness and ignorance of their duties, so gross in nature as to endanger the life of an innocent man. What departmental punishment was awarded them for their carelessness? Was any punishment awarded? The Sova Bazar murder case is only one in a long list of recent murders—all heinous and all undetected. So far as the crime of murder goes, we may accept it as a recognised fact that it can be committed in Bengal to-day with very small risk to the murderers. What is the Bengal Government doing to reform this state of affairs? Is it doing anything? So long as these questions remain unanswered, we assure the Local Government that great public uneasiness exists and will intensify, and that the public will not rest content with blank silence nor with vague answers. They demand frank, open, and direct replies on the Sova Bazar, Radha Bazar, Phoobsering, and Chandpur cases—concerning two Indian victims and then two European victims. The Bengal Government are more anxious to hound down an independent critic than put their own administration in order."

TRIAL OF LEAKAT HOSSEIN AND GUFFOOR.

Proceedings Under Sec. 124 A.

EXCITING DISAFFECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A Barisal telegram, dated yesterday, says that the case against Leakat Hoosein and Guffoor has been put up before the Magistrate, and that the Government are proceeding against them under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code at present, keeping the proceedings under Section 108 in abeyance.

Five witnesses have been examined, namely, the Hindi and Urdu Translator to the Government of Bengal, the Manager of the Urdu paper *Soltan-ul-Akbar*, a Calcutta Police Inspector who spoke to the recent meetings at which Leakat had addressed gatherings in Beadon and College Squares, the Printer in the Press where the alleged seditious pamphlet was printed (the original being in the handwriting of Leakat) and the Dak Bungalow *khansama*.

The accused have been released on bail—Leakat on Rs. 20,000 and Guffoor on Rs. 8,000.

MANIFESTO OF LOYALTY.

Signatories to be Zemindars Only.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The *Sandhya*, in a leading article yesterday evening, publishes what transpired at the Conference recently held at the Chowringhee residence of the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

The Conference was held with a view to issue a loyal Manifesto on behalf of both Bengals, representing views of all sections of the community. The Manifesto would have been unanimously carried, but for the opposition of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and Babu Moti Lal Ghose, the Editor of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*. It was at last decided that the Manifesto would be issued only in the name of the Zemindars of Bengal, there being such men among the signatories as the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu, Norendra Nath Sen, Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, and Messrs. A. Chaudhuri and N. Ghose.

THE "JUGANTAR" CASE.

Indian Barrister Refuses Brief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A prominent Indian Barrister is said to have refused a Brief in the *Jugantar* case though, he is known to have conducted the defence in many Swadeshi cases *gratis*. The paper, in his opinion, is a scurrilous one, and hence he has no sympathy with its troubles.

PUNJAB CESS REMISSION.

Without Retrospective Effect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

The Financial Commissioner in the Punjab has issued a Circular letter intimating that the orders contained in his Circular letter dated 20th April regarding suspension and remission of local rate have not retrospective effect and that the cesses and rates now outstanding are to be recovered and credited according to the old rules.

THE "SANDHYA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Presumably on account of the removal of its Press and Office from Cornwallis Street to Shib Narain Dass Lane the *Sandhya* had not appeared for the last two or three days and a strong rumour got abroad in the city that it had been muzzled.

It made its reappearance, however, yesterday evening.

TRIAL OF PINDI RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

One of the prisoners in the above was to-day admitted to bail in order to be present at the funeral of his only son. He returns at the end of twelve hours when his period for bail expires. He was required to furnish two sureties for Rs. 2,000 each.

BAIL FOR SIR G. ARBUTHNOT APPLIED FOR.

Sureties for Thirty Lakhs Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

An application was made to the High Court, to-day, before Justices Boddam and Miller for the release of Sir George Arbuthnot on bail. After hearing Mr. Napier, on behalf of the applicant, and Mr. Powell, Public Prosecutor, in opposition, their Lordships passed an order to the effect that they were willing to release the accused on a bail of Rupees five lakhs in each case, *i. e.*, two sureties of Rupees 2½ lakhs each and the applicant to be bound for Rupees five lakhs.

There were three cases and their Lordships would require a bail in each case totalling rupees thirty lakhs.

Mr. Napier objected to the large amount required, quoting authorities to the effect that bail should not be made punitive. But their Lordships held the bail required must bear some relation to the amounts involved.

LATER.

Mr. Napier's application to-day for the release of Sir George Arbuthnot on bail was supported by two affidavits, one by Sir George Arbuthnot and another by Sir Henry King.

The following is Sir George's affidavit:—"On Monday the 24th day of June, 1907, I was charged by the Senior Presidency Magistrate with having committed offences punishable under Sections, 406, 409, 403, and 417 of the Indian Penal Code, and ordered me to be tried at the Sessions of the High Court. Acting under the advice of Counsel witnesses for the prosecution have not been cross-examined in the Magistrate's Court and no statement has been made by me except through my solicitors to the effect that I reserved my defence for the Sessions Court. I am advised and believe that I have valid defence to all the charges brought against me.

"The only person in India, except myself, who, under ordinary circumstances, could have assisted my solicitors in many of the most material matters to be dealt with in my defence, is Mr. J. H. Peebles, Chief Accountant, in my late firm. He has for some time past and is still unable to read with either eye. He is undergoing an operation for one eye which, he informs me, he will be unable to use much for three weeks, and that as regards the other eye it will be some weeks before he can hope to use it for reading, and he cannot, therefore, give my solicitors the same amount of assistance as he would, under ordinary circumstances, have been able to give. I filed my schedule in the Insolvent Court on the 22nd day of October last and voluntarily remained in Madras until the 1st day of May last when having heard that on 29th April last a warrant had been issued for my arrest, I voluntarily surrendered in the Magistrate's Court.

"The circumstances mentioned in the last preceding paragraph show that I have never had any intention either to avoid or escape from any proceedings which might be commenced against me. The charges against me have all been preferred by Government and not by persons alleged to have been wronged by me, namely the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, Rajah V. Kishun, Bahadur, and the preference shareholders in the Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited.

"As regards the first named, the directors on the 27th March, 1907, stated that they did not see that any action could or should be taken in respect of the balance with my firm when they failed. The members of the Society present at the meeting on 27th March who were then apparently aware of the state of the accounts and did not to the best of my belief question the statement made by the directors or even suggest that proceedings of any sort should be commenced against me.

"In connection with the efficient and proper preparation of my defence it is essential and necessary for me to inspect a very large number of books of account and documents of the most voluminous and complicated nature dealing with transactions extending over a number of years, not only filed in the Magistrate's Court, but also in the custody of the Official Assignee, and it will be impossible for my solicitors to deal with such books of accounts and documents without my personal assistance, and I say that my detention in custody will be most prejudicial to my defence and will prevent my having a fair trial. I shall further need long protracted interviews among others, with trained accountants from Calcutta and as I am advised that none of the documents marked as exhibits can be produced for my inspection in my present quarters. It will be necessary for me to obtain permission to attend High Court and the Official Assignee's Office for many days for the purpose of inspection and for the preparation of my defence. I have already been in jail since 1st May last during the portion of the hottest period of the year. Although I applied for bail it was refused for no reason assigned. I am now more than sixty years old and the state into which I have been subjected by the events of past six months has severely told upon my health and the continued confinement will be further prejudicial thereto, I am at a further grave disadvantage that the firm of Solicitors who acted for myself and for my late firm in India for many years past and who represented me in the Insolvency proceedings and were present at the various hearings between the 25th day March and 23rd day of April this year have been and still are unable to appear for me in these criminal proceedings, in as much as being Government Solicitors, they are unable to oppose criminal proceedings launched by the Government and although my present Solicitors have rendered me loyal effective assistance, they, as will appear from their affidavit, filed herein, have been labouring under serious, if inevitable, disadvantage in the conduct of my defence.

"If my bail application was objected without grounds assigned I am unable properly to meet the objections which may have operated on the mind of the learned Judge who refused that application. Surmising that my alleged intention to escape from this country may have been one of those objections, I have already endeavoured to meet it. If there be any ground for further suggestions that release on bail would end in my voluntarily taking my own life I would respectfully reply that had I ever harboured such an intention I would have put it into force long ago, whereas I rely on my conduct up to the time of my incarceration to refute this calumny. Since that period I have always remained still and remain anxious to meet the charges preferred against me and to prove that I have never been guilty of any criminal act and I solemnly declare that were I released on bail I should never contemplate suicide, I know myself to be innocent. I believe I can establish that innocence. For my own sake and for the sakes of those who are nearest and dearest to me in this world I would never suggest even to myself to have recourse to an act which would cloud my reputation and memory with cowardice and infamy. I have never wished or intended to leave India in order to delay or defeat the present or any other proceedings launched against me. I have no such wish or intention now. I am not only willing but anxious to meet and repel the charge which involve my personal honour. I am perpared with bail to the extent Rs 1,00,000 as security not only for my appearance at the Sessions but also for my remaining within the Madras Municipal limits until such Sessions.

The following is Sir Henry King's affidavit:—"On the 29th day April last the late firm instructed me to appear for the accused in respect of criminal proceedings launched against him by Government. On 1st day of May last Counsel under my instructions appeared before this Hon'ble Court and applied for bail which was refused. On various dates between 27th May and 20th June last on which latter date the accused was committed for trial, the hearing in the Magistrate's Court was continued and during the proceedings numberless books of accounts and documents were filed in evidence.

"In connection with efficient and proper preparation of defence it is absolutely necessary that some one acquainted not only with the exhibits already marked but also with other accounts and documents extending over a number of years should go through them for the purpose of instructing fully. I say that without such instructions it would be impossible for me to prepare the defence or for the accused to have a fair trial.

"The only persons who can give me such instructions are the accused and to certain extent Mr. J. H. Peebles, the late Head Accountant of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD CURZON'S HERITAGE. THE tone and spirit of Lord Curzon's letter to the *Times* on Mr. Morley's Budget Speech are not unexceptionable. I object to it as being needlessly controversial, and, in parts, bordering perilously on the querulous. He has, again, been unable to resist the temptation of garnishing his production with veiled sneers and sarcasms. I suppose even his friends must have wished that he would have better consulted his dignity and responsibility as ex-Viceroy, if he had never written such a letter at all. It would appear from the concluding portion of his effusion that he left India peaceful and prosperous, and that he was not responsible for the agitation and the disturbances which have since taken place in Bengal and the Punjab. It is passing strange that Lord Curzon is unable to trace their origin to the heritage which he left to his successor in India. I should have taken it as an universally accepted fact that the violent discontent provoked by the partition of Bengal was the direct cause of the disorders which subsequently took place, and the dangerous propaganda which has been openly preached by political fanatics. The partition may eventually make for good or evil,—I believe it will prove a beneficial measure in course of time—but rightly or wrongly, it has incensed and infuriated the Hindu population of Bengal to a degree which was unknown before, and has given birth to political desperadoes, who have thrown caution, sanity and sobriety to the winds, and who exult in preaching open sedition. It does not lie, therefore, in the mouth of Lord Curzon to say, with an air of triumph, that during the seven years he was responsible for the Government of India, he had never been called upon to take measures for the suppression of sedition and the restoration of order. The partition was a measure hurried by him through the Legislative Council on the eve of his retirement from India, and there was little time, while he was here, for the agitation to develop, ripen and fructify. It would appear as if he wants the public to draw the inference from the concluding para. of his letter that, had he continued at the head of affairs, there would have been no disorders and no disaffection. Granting that the interpretation which I put upon his skilfully constructed sentences is correct, he is grossly unfair to Lord Minto who has been bearing the burden, which he has inherited from his predecessor, with dignified silence and without a word of complaint. Lord Curzon was a man of splendid talents and phenomenal energy. But the native community found in him a hard and unsympathetic autocrat, masterful, domineering and despotic. They perceived with profound regret the woeful difference between his eloquent speeches, breathing liberal and benevolent sentiments, and his repressive measures aimed against the aspirations of the educated classes. He was, again, regarded by Indians as a man of towering ambition, too fond of exhibiting himself as the central figure in brilliant pageants; and when the hour came for his bitter humiliation, they rejoiced that he had been overtaken at last by Nemesis and that he had suffered a check at last in his proud career. The native community will not relent in its antipathy to him in consequence of his letter to the *Times*, in which, although he says that he suspends his judgment on the proposed reforms until further information is forthcoming, he can ill conceal his scepticism as to the benefits which are expected to arise from them. There seems to be little disposition on his part to welcome them in any shape. There is not a single note of generosity in his contribution. It leaves rather a bitter taste in the mouth.

THE LATTER-DAY PROPAGANDA The vital difference between the agitation which is now conducted, and that of previous years, is that it strives to infect the masses with a spirit of disaffection and of passive resistance, to be followed by active opposition on a suitable opportunity arising. Herein lies the danger of the movement which, so long is it was confined within the narrow circle of a portion of the educated classes, was harmless enough. Without being an alarmist, I am anxious not to belittle the potentialities of the mischief which is aimed at and striven for, and I rejoice for the sake of the millions that Government have roused themselves to take active measures for combating the evil. It is the way with some people to hold the situation in contempt as being too insignificant to cause any uneasiness. A spark, in itself is a trifle until it grows into a conflagration, and the Government which does all in its power to prevent it is sagacious and prescient. Sir Evan James, a distinguished Bombay Civilian, clearly discerns this aspect of the situation, when he says in an article from his pen in the *National Review*, "that the desirability of ousting the British from India is widely taught is a fact, and it may be taken as a fact also that, if once the tolerant millions are fully imbued with hatred of the British, our rule has gone. Our army may be strong, but it would be impossible to hold hundreds of millions in check, if they are determined to get rid of us." Fully recognizing the grave perils of the latter-day propagarda, I am prepared for such a catastrophe. That the same spirit and the same determination will pervade hundreds of millions inhabiting all parts of India, at the same time, is not a probable contingency. But it may assume dimensions which may call for a resort to physical force; and the deplorable situation can only be saved by holding the revolutionary forces in check.

THE GAGGING ACT But the proposals of Sir Evan James for attaining this end are such as will rather aggravate the mischief. He advocates the re-enactment of Lord Lytton's Gagging Act, "or something like it," and he recommends that Government must pause in its promised reforms until all agitation is suppressed. Government are not going to do anything of the kind, and very wisely. Mr. Morley has publicly declared that he was not afraid of the enemies of law and order, and would not follow the questionable policy of withholding promised reforms and punishing the whole country for the sins of a knot of extremists. He declined very properly to give them so much importance. If the Government had petulantly withheld the reforms on their account, they would have suffered so much in their own dignity and self-respect. Nor will a Gagging Act, or a press censorship, abhorrent to the very instincts of Englishmen, be of any avail. It is a truism to say that people cannot be made loyal by legislature, still less can they be threatened or coerced into loyalty. In the existing circumstances, the Government possess ample powers for dealing with sedition. Withdrawal of the right of free speech will create an artificial opinion, false and insincere, which will leave the rulers in the dark as to what the people really think and feel. If any attempt were made to stifle the expression of free thought, it will run into a subterranean course and will resort to dark devices for making it effectual, threatening the State with dangers, all the more mischievous because they are hidden.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS. Sir Evan James also proposes another remedy of a very questionable character, from which, however, he himself expects a world of good. "Our only salvation," he says, "lies in carrying out Mr. Bright's policy of converting the great provinces of India into water-tight compartments, strengthening the hands and power of the local Governments which under vigorous Viceroys have sadly diminished of late years, and leaving them to combat sedition, each in its own way." The plural form politely used by the writer but thinly veils the particular Viceroy whom he evidently means; and I believe that the extreme opinion pronounced by him on the subject of decentralization indicates a revulsion of feeling caused by the masterful policy of that Viceroy who had a strong disposition to hold the reins tight over the subordinate Governments. Unformity in policy and the general principles of administration in all the provinces of India is essential for the just and proper government of the country. Bright's idea was never seriously entertained in any quarter, and I am surprised at its revival at this time of day by an experienced Anglo-Indian officer conversant with the administration in its practical details. There should be cohesion between the different provinces, all being under the restraint and guidance of a central authority. If each province were at liberty to go its own way and do its own will, there would be a conflict and confusion of laws and policies, much to the prejudice of the State. I am, therefore, strongly in favour of a continuance of the union, although in minor matters and in matters of detail, great latitude should be allowed to local Governments for acting upon their own initiative and at their own discretion. Decentralization in these matters is most desirable, and proposals to that end will, I suppose, be made by the Committee which is going to inquire into the question.

LADIES' CLUB AT POONA. I rejoice to see the establishment of a Ladies' Club at Poona, where European and Indian ladies will meet together in social intercourse. It has been formally opened by Lord Lamington under happy auspicies, and with Mrs. Muir Mackenzie as its life and soul, ably assisted by other members of her sex, the success of the club is assured. I trust that it will be one of the permanent institutions of Poona, standing in happy contrast with the divergence of feeling between the two communities, which, owing to causes into which I need not enter, exists, I am afraid, in an accentuated form in the capital of the Deccan. I hope that the club will gather sufficient vigour and vitality within its own organism to go on flourishing, even when its leading members of the present day have left these shores. It appears that Hindu ladies have not yet joined it in such numbers as their Parsi and Musalman sisters. I believe that they will take some time to work off their natural shyness, and will be represented in sufficient strength, as time goes on. Indian women want more room and free air for the development of their mind and body; and contact with their European sisters, and participation in outdoor games with them, will have a most healthy and beneficial effect. At the same time, European ladies will have an opportunity of gaining a better insight into the life and ways of the East. In his felicitous speech Lord Lamington threw out a suggestion as to whether a select company of Indian gentlemen may not, to a certain extent, be admitted to European clubs. As matters stand, it is not given to a native to enter the portals of European clubs. It is too much to expect that Europeans will throw open their own social institutions, where they may indulge in the luxury of exclusiveness, to Indians, however refined and cultivated. But I may be permitted to suggest that a day or two in the month may be set apart, when the members may be permitted to entertain their Indian guests. The experiment, in my opinion, is well worth trying, and I should much like to invite opinion on the subject.

DION.

BEPIN CHUNDER PAL'S LECTURES.

Honorarium of Rs. 1,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Babu Bepin Chunder Pal may yet retire from the public arena with a competency for his old age.

According to the *Indian Mirror*, he will receive Rs. 1,000 annually from the Desh Bhakta Sabha for delivering forty-five lectures a year and publishing them in book form.

There are to be five lectures for each city, which will be hereafter named, but Cawnpore, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and Dacca may be mentioned. The organiser of this Sabha is the Editor of the *Indian Sociologist* of London—one Mr. Shyamaji Krishna Varma, M.A. (Oxon).

The lectures will be all relating to *Swaraj* and *Swadeshi*, and the welfare of Motherland.

ILLICIT SAIE OF SWORD-STICKS.

Arrest of a Dealer in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Police have seized some sword-sticks offered for sale by one of the dealers in the New Market and are making enquiries with respect to a Bengali from whom the dealer states he received the weapons for sale.

ALLEGED ARSON AND CHEATING.

Adjournment of Mr. John Hall's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

At the Punjab Chief Court Sessions, Mr. Justice Reid adjourned the case of John Hall, the Agent of Meakin's Brewery for arson, alleged to have been committed at Dagshai on the 20th of March last, and for an alleged attempt to cheat the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, prosecuted.

LIEUT. BLANE IMPROVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

The condition of Lieut. Blane of the 19th Lancers who was lately attacked by Pathans in a train is considered favourable and his progress is as good as can be expected.

It is reported that in getting off the train one of men appears to have got injured, as bloodstains were noticed along the line and at one spot a small pool of blood, which had been carefully covered over with sand, was discovered.

WE hear that one of the two Pathans suspected of being concerned in the recent attack upon Lieutenant Blane, near Campbellpur, has been arrested.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDER.

Consequent on the departure on leave of General Sir A. Hunter, K. C. B., D.S.O., Commanding the Southern Army, the Command of the Southern Army, devolves on Lieutenant-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., with effect from 8th July.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Major D. S. Buist, Supernumerary 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the absence on leave of Major A. W. Warden, or until further orders

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Major H. G. Roche, 2nd-in-Command, and Major K. J. G. Dunolly, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, during the absence on leave of Colonel C. F. G. Young, or until further orders. Dated 6th June.

117th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant A. W. White, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, to be a Double Company officer. Dated 21st June.

The following appointment is ordered with effect from 3rd April:—Captain A. H. D. West from 12th Battery, R. F. A. to Adjutant, XLVI, Brigade, R. F. A.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JULY 10.—Cargil, Lieut., 26th Punjab, from leave, from England.

Smith, Lieut., R.E., Punjab, from leave, from England.

Ryves, Lieut., 16th Cavalry, Punjab, from leave, from England.

Morris, Captain, R. G. A., proceeding Home on exchange.

Hodgson, Lieut., 119th Infantry, on leave, from Hongkong.

Frazer, Major, 33rd Punjab, on leave, from Yokohama.

DEPARTURES, JULY 10.—Luscombe, Major, Australian, P. Staff, on duty, to Melbourne.

Sellheim, Major, Australian, P. Staff, on duty, to Melbourne.

Thompson, Capt., I. M. S., on furlough, to England.

Hutchinson, Major, R. Fusilier, on furlough, to England.

Crowley, Major, 11th Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Barrow, Lieut.-Genl., on leave, to England.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

The sympathetic tones touched the girl's heart so little used to kindness now, and her voice trembled, and her lips quivered a little as she slipped off her knapsack and laid it on the counter, more to show her confidence in the woman than for her own comfort. Then there was the eager longing to read the letter which she kept firmly clasped in her hand, and going out to the rocky road, she went down to the shore and sought the very rock upon which she and Gwil had sat with the gipsy crouched at their feet.

"Oh, Olwen, Olwen!" Gwil began. "Where are you f'anwylid? What has become of you? is the continual cry of my heart, for I have sought for you in vain, until hope has at last almost died out, almost, not quite, for without a little of it I could not live. What unreasoning fancy makes me address this to Aberlaswen I don't know! Some faint hope that when you escaped from the cruel persecutions of that fiend, Kitty Price, you turned your footsteps back towards the dear old paths. When I have satisfied myself that I have left no stone unturned here, then I will search at Aberlaswen, at Rhydyser, Rhosmor; and then, oh, Olwen, I cannot give you up! Surely the same world holds us still.

"Why did you not answer my first letter telling you how I had failed to sell my inventions? Can it be that you did not receive it? Then you do not know how sad and crushed I felt, but my second letter telling you of better prospects, and of my love, dearest Olwen. What of that? For with brighter hopes I felt no longer debarred by the memory of your father's words. Very modest prospects they were, but for you and me sufficient to live in a little cottage like Seba's. Now! I want you, Olwen, oh, write to me if you get this letter. Address to John Wilson, 11, Vermont Street, Liverpool, and he will send it to me.

"What is the use of writing this? You will perhaps never receive it. But once again I must tell you, Olwen, how I am longing to find you. I am going to 'Glynderw' to question the doctor, your uncle and aunt, for the latter were not at home when I called there. I have spoken to Kitty Price, the devil who has worked this mischief, but I have gained no clue to your whereabouts, and now to search every corner of this grey town. Oh, that we two were once more roaming the world together. Do you remember how I planned to break in upon your stiff formal town life, and call, 'Come, Olwen! come to the woods again, come and lead the free happy gipsy life with me once more.' How often have I had that call in my heart! It is no use writing it here. God grant I may tell you myself some day soon, soon. I have happy news to give you, dearest, if only I can find you."

When she had come to the end of the letter Olwen burst into a flood of tears, tears from the depths of her past despair, tears from the deeper wells of her consolation and her abounding joy. Gwil was true! Had not forgotten her, was seeking for her! and she returned to the post office with so altered an expression on her face that the post-mistress, who had thought over the frayed dress and worn shoes, and moreover had considered the emptiness of the knapsack, thought it a pity to lose this opportunity of satisfying her curiosity. "You walking far, miss vach?" she began, but Olwen was in no mood for gossip apparently. "Not very," she said. "Can I have a sheet of paper and an envelope? I want to write a letter at once, but I cannot pay you to-day."

"Dat shwr merch-i to-morrow will do, or any day, and the little round table in the kitchen to write it on if you like."

"No, thank you, 'tis only a few words I have to write," and supplied with materials she wrote hastily,

Oh, Gwil, I am here in Aberlaswen, at the ferry waiting for you; come soon, soon!—Yours as before,

Olwen Meyric.

She folded and stamped it, and even took the precaution of sealing it, and Mrs. Jones took it with intense curiosity. What could it be that this shabby girl was writing? A begging letter no doubt, and she read the address with undisguised interest.

It was the custom at Aberlaswen post office to examine every letter closely, and to tear open the corner of every parcel as if frayed in the post.

GWIL PARRY, Esq.
c/o Mr. JOHN WILSON, 4, VERMONT-ST.,
LIVERPOOL.

"Dear anwl! who could it be?" and she returned eagerly to her inquiries, repeating her first question. "Are you going far?"

"I don't know," answered Olwen, acutely conscious of the letter in her pocket. "I meant to go and stay with Seba, who looked after Rhosmor."

"Seba's Donddu? She's dead pwr thing, but I don't know what am I saying pwr thing for! They say her face had such a smile upon it when they found her, that 'twas plain to see what kind of a greeting was waiting for her when she had crossed the river of death."

"Yes, I'm sure, indeed," said Olwen. "I have never seen such a sweet face, and never knew such a kind woman, except indeed Posy, her sister, my old nurse."

"Posy, her sister! Dear anwl! 'Tis she is coming to take care of the old man at Rhosmor, instead of Seba; they say he wrote to her and she's coming in a month's time."

"Posy!" exclaimed Olwen, "coming here in a month's time! Oh, Mrs. Jones! 'Tis too good news to be true," and quite overcome by the delightful thought, she sat down on an open sack of peas to recover herself.

"Caton pawb! Are you going to faint, miss fach?" said the woman, coming round the counter.

"Oh no, indeed," said Olwen, bravely recalling her self-possession. "I am quite well and strong—I am looking for a place somewhere."

"A place!" said the postmistress, "as what?"

"Oh, I don't know; any work. I must make my living somehow, and pay you for the paper."

"Dear anwl! is it as bad as that with you?"

"Yes, if you call it bad," said Olwen, with a brave smile.

"Can you tell me where Timmy, the ferry, lives?"

"Well, bt shwr—he wants a servant, one who can manage his boat for him. 'Tis round that cliff he lives, about half a mile up from the 'bar' we call it, where the Donddu runs into the sea, go you there, merch-i, and try; and when you come to Aberlaswen, give me a call sometimes."

"Yes, I will, indeed," said Olwen, with a beaming smile, "you have given me good news to-day," and she went out with a brisk step, and a heart lightened of much of its sorrow.

Beyond the village, the cliffs stretched away to the north, and over the first promontory lay the broad bar of the river, which flowed down the vale of Rhosmor. Olwen had never followed its course beyond Seba's cottage, but knew that between that and the sea lay the "ferry," as it was called. It was simply a barge-like boat rowed across the broad stream by the old ferry man or his servant, and there she came upon Timmy himself waiting over the water in search of passengers, of which latterly there had been a great increase of numbers for a large and important fair had been instituted in a town on the south side of the river, so it was no wonder that old Timmy got tired and that he welcomed gladly the arrival of a strong young pair of arms to help him in the rowing.

"Eight pounds a year you shall have, every penny and food the same as myself, and a bed on the loft above the cow-house, a clean bed and a soft."

"Oh, yes, I will come," said Olwen with a glance at the case clock that hung over the fire, for she was faint and hungry in spite of the relief at her heart.

"Won't I stop now?" she said, "I can, if you like."

"No," said the old man looking at her keenly over his brass-rimmed spectacles. "I must sweep the loft out, and little Maggie must make your bed. Go you home to-night, and come to-morrow."

"Very well!" said Olwen, and as she turned away she repeated the old man's words, with a wan little smile, "Go you home to-night." Where will I go?"

The night was falling, and the weather had changed, the wind and rain swept over the cliffs as she fought her way across the top towards Rhosmor, avoiding the more circuitous path by the river side.

The wind whistled through the thorn bushes; there were moans and cries in the rising blast, foretelling a storm from the north, but Olwen pressed on bravely, heeding nothing, for had she not Gwil's letter in her pocket, was he not seeking for her, and had she not told him where to find her?

What mattered the wind and storm, what mattered anything when soon, perhaps next week, Gwil would come and find her. True she was weary and hungry, but as she reached the little garden gate she murmured, "They have neither storehouse nor barn!"

Entering the cottage she saw the bare walls lighted by the moon, that shone faintly through the driving clouds—no warmth, no light, no words of welcome but the memory of a tender face, and gentle words, with these in her mind, she stretched herself upon the hard floor, and fell asleep at once, to sleep until the light of another day shone in upon her; and before night behold her installed as Timmy's substitute in the clumsy boat which often in the day crossed and recrossed the Donddu ferry.

(*To be continued.*)

[illegible] IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TRIAL OF MR. H. SAVAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The case against Mr. H. Savage on a charge of attempting to cheat, and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, will be taken up at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions to-day.

LATER.

The trial of Henry Savage of Naraingunge commenced at the High Court Sessions to-day, a Special Jury being empanelled. Only one witness was examined. The case is likely to last some days.

KICKED TO DEATH BY A SAILOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Over a quarrel a sailor named Culloden is reported to have kicked his brother-in-law, a Eurasian named Noreen, to death last night in a house in Gardener's lane in the Taltolla section of the town. Culloden, it is alleged, was helped by a man named Gray.

INDIAN TEA CESS.

Bonus for June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Indian Tea Cess Executive Committee intimate that from the 1st to the 30th of June, 1907, a bonus at the rate of six pies per lb. has been paid on 30,930 lbs. of green tea.

PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The new United Provinces Provincial Contract has been considered by the Government of India and will shortly be sent to the Local Government concerned.

The Madras Provincial Contract is still before the Government of India. It is hoped that both may come into force from the 1st April next.

The remainder of the Provincial Contracts are of comparatively recent standing and are to continue as they are.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT CULCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The pilot steam vessel "Fraser" returned to Sandheads, from Calcutta, on the 6th ultimo, and between that date and the end of the month was the means of the conveyance of 416 wireless messages containing over 5,000 words between the Calcutta Telegraph Storeyard and passing vessels. Communication was interrupted only on the 8th and the 18th June and was imperfect on three days owing to atmospheric disturbances.

The "Fraser" will be withdrawn on the 12th instant for coaling and watering, and telegraph communication with Sandheads will be suspended till she returns.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

As announced last week, the consecration of the new Archbishop-elect of Bombay will take place at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, Sunday, the 14th inst. The function will commence at 7-30 a.m. (standard time), and no seats will be reserved. The consecrator will be his Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta. The two official assistants, according to the requirement of the rubrics, will be their Lordships the Bishops of Mangalore and Trichinopoly. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun has also consented to take part in the ceremony.

In the evening at half past six the new Archbishop will give solemn pontifical Benediction at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.

At the Town Hall, on Monday, the 15th instant—the day after the episcopal consecration—a Catholic assembly will be held at 7 o'clock (S. T.) in the evening, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the Catholics of Bombay with regard to the present state of the Church in France. Five prelates will be present:—His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay; his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun; his Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta; his Lordship the Bishop of Trichinopoly, and his Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore. Besides these, the clergy, secular and regular, and the laity, native and European, will be represented among the speakers; and ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to attend. The general outlines of the programme will run as follows:—

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will open and address the meeting.

The first resolution, expressive of sympathy with the Catholics of France, will be proposed by Father Seither, S. J., and seconded by Mr. A. Warren-Jones.

His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will then address the meeting; after which the motion will be put and carried.

The second resolution, expressive of loyalty to and sympathy with his Holiness the Pope, will be proposed by Dr. A. G. Viegas, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. DeMonte. His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore will then address the meeting; after which the motion will be put and carried.

His Lordship the Bishop of Trichinopoly will next be invited to speak; after which his Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta will deliver the final address.

The votes of thanks and other business proceedings will be undertaken by Father Bruder, S. J., seconded by Mr. C. Noronha.

FOR an exceptionally rare little gold piece of the reign of Henry VIII. the property of an Irish antiquary, bidding at Messrs. Sotheby's rose £220, while one of the medals granted to officers who commanded regiments at the battle of Culloden fetched £102. An old seventeenth-century prayer book, in pierced and engraved silver cover, chased with portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, changed hands for £130.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mud Sports.

The second meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan. The attendance was large and all the events on the card were well filled. Mr. Henderson Gray, the Honorary Secretary, had provided a very interesting programme as usual. It was a fine afternoon and the competitors, both ladies and gentlemen, displayed considerable zeal and keeness. The Band of the 113th Infantry played a select programme. In addition to the Tent-pegging and Jumping competitions the card contained two Ladies' events—Gretna Green Stakes and the Deck Quoit Stakes. Great fun was excited during the "Coin Stakes" and the Fenian Aunt Sally Competition, the latter being won by Mr. Westroppe after a round of immense merriment. The scurries were the most exciting of the events. In the Pony Scurry, Captain Stares landed his Cracker II safe in, in spite of Mr Barraclough's endeavours to overtake him, the civilian riding Capt Greig's Lawrence. In the Horse Scurry Mr. Remmel brought home his Good-Luck, Mr. Henderson Gray's Jannetta, ridden by Mr. Jackson, being a good second.

The details and results are:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.

Captain Holme	1
Captain Martin	2

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

Mr. Cooper	1
Mr. Seaton	2
Mr. Henderson Gray	3

Affinity Race Gretna Green Stakes.—Ladies with their partners to ride given course to tables upon which registers were to be found. The gentlemen then to dismount and, handing horses over to their partners, obtain registers, in which ladies must sign their names followed by those of the gentlemen. They were then given a length of ribbon with a ring at each end and had to return over same course holding the ribbon between them. The first couple in to win. If either partner let go the ribbon, both were to be disqualified.

Mr. Scott Miss Russel	1
Mr. Moore Mrs. Macausland	2

The Coin Stakes.—Competitors at starting post had each been given a bag containing twelve quarter-anna coins. They had then to ride given course to point where syces were standing, hand horses over, and from a given line endeavour to throw their coins into saucers which were placed a short distance off. Each competitor, after throwing his twelve coins, to mount and return over same course. Two seconds were deducted for each coin found in saucer. Best time to win.

Mr. Meikle	1
Mr. Holme	2
Mr. Hope	3

The Fenian Aunt Sally.—Competitors to gallop past figure and endeavour to knock the pipe out of its mouth by throwing sticks at it. Two runs. Pace,—full gallop.

Mr. Westroppe	1
Captain Stares	2

Deck Quoit Stakes (ladies' nomination).—Gentlemen to ride to given point, where they dismount and obtain 12 polo balls each. They then remount and ride to where ladies standing, to whom they give the balls. The ladies then proceed to throw the balls into buckets placed at a distance of a few yards from them. When lady has thrown the 12 balls, gentleman to mount and return over same course. Best time to win. Four seconds deducted from rider's time for each ball his partner succeed in placing in bucket. The event was run off in heats of four.

Captain Stares Mrs. Rumball	1
Mr. Scott Miss Prothero	2
Mr. T. Moore Mrs. Owen Dunn	3

COIN SCURRY.

Captain Stares on Cracker II	1
Mr Barraclough on Capt. Grey's Lawrence	2
Mr Richard on Bacchus	3

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr Remmel on Good Luck	1
Mr Jackson on Mr Henderson Gray's Jannetta	2
Mr Hope on Captain	3

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

An excellent game in connection with the League was seen yesterday when the Bombay Gymkhana met the Royal Scots "A" before a large attendance despite the counter-attraction of the Mud Sports. The result of the game was indeed a surprise as though at half time the score stood at love all, the Scots had had all the better of the game. Up to some minutes before final time, too, they did most of the pressing but the Gymkhana then breaking away scored from a really nice shot by Kennedy who, with W. Ross, played a real good game. Both backs played excellent as also Dawson in goal and the halves in the second moiety played well though the centre for the most part was simply played with. His voice too was heard far too much as it is evidently a forward's object to "break through" if possible without being advised to do so. Soon after starting the Scots were up and the centre gave nicely and his left wing who centred to Kennaway who, however, sent to the left from an easy position. Evans next for the Gymkhana, tried a soft shot and at the other end, Kennaway again narrowly missed and the Scots forced two unproductive corners. Kennedy relieved for the Gymkhana, but was bowled over near goal and the Scots again came up. A pretty move from centre across to the left saw the wing man with good chance but he passed instead of shooting. A shot by Kennaway from a corner was saved and another went over and Dawson next fisted out cleverly. They pressed hard but a centre from the left which left Ramsay with a clear goal found him off-side.

The Gymkhana at last again had a turn and a real good shot by W. Ross was just saved bounding off Bryce almost into goal as he cleared and just on time Dawson cleverly got out of a tight corner and the ball went the other end where Brown missed a very easy chance. Half time arrived with a clean sheet.

On resuming, Kennaway and Kennedy sent in good shots which were saved for their respective sides. Evans put some good work for the Gym., but throughout the left wing proved very little more than a passenger. W. Ross put in a brilliant run but Brown again failed at an easy shot shooting wide, for quite a time now the Scots pressed very hard the Gymkhana backs and Dawson clearing excellently, Elliott in particular and Rollo and Brussey were by far the best of the halves, the former giving his forwards good openings. The Scots inside right was frequently dangerous but twice slipped as he seemed likely to score. As time wore on with them pressing hard without success the excitement was very great. They forced corners and put in combined runs but each time just failed near goal. Eventually W. Ross broke away finely clear to the other end, but his pace was not enough and he had to give to Brown near goal. The latter, however, again failed, Kennedy put in a nice run and Ross shot to the right but a second later Kennedy got the ball from the left and with a clinking shot found the net in the right corner. Very little time remained and the Scots pressed, the left half sending to the left, W. Ross put in a nice long shot and time followed with the Gymkhana winner of a great game.

Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana	1 Goal.
Royal Scots	Nil.

The table stands as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	D	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	7	6	0	1	25	1	13
Bo. Gymkhana	6	4	2	1	11	2	9
Royal Scots "A"	5	3	2	0	7	3	6
R. G. A.	5	3	2	0	13	5	6
Telegraph	7	3	4	0	8	13	6
Y. M. C. A.	6	1	3	2	3	11	4
Rovers	7	1	4	2	6	19	4
Customs	5	0	5	0	0	10	0

THE international observatory on the summit of the Monte Rosa, perched at a height of 15,200ft., is completed, and will be shortly opened. The construction of the observatory, which is the highest in the world, is due to the generosity of Queen Margherita of Italy, who, it is stated, will attempt the ascent of the Monte Rosa in order to open the aerial building.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

Results to Date.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.	3	3	0	0	0	15
Customs	3	3	0	0	0	15
Government Telegraph	3	2	1	0	0	8
G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices	3	2	1	0	0	8
R. I. M. Dockyard	3	1	2	0	0	1
P. W. Department	3	1	2	0	0	1
Eastern Telegraph Dept.	3	0	3	0	0	—6
Bombay Improvement Trust	3	0	3	0	0	—6

July 13th.—Government Telegraph Department C. C. v. Eastern Telegraph Department C. C., G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C. v. Bombay Improvement Trust C. C., Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C. v. Customs C. C., R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. v. P.W. Department C. C.

July 20th.—Government Telegraph Dept. C. C. v. R. I. M. Dockyard C. C., G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C. v. P. W. Dept. C. C., Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C.C. v. Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C., Custom's C. C. v. Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.

July 27th.—Government Telegraph Dept. C. C. v. G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C., Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C. v. R. I. M. Dockyard C. C., P. W. Department C. C. v. Custom's C. C., Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. v. Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.

August 3rd.—Government Telegraph Dept. C. C. v. Custom's C. C.; G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C.C. v. Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C.; R. I. M. Dockyard C. C., v. Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C. Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. v. P. W. Dept. C. C.

August 10th—Reserve day.

August 17th—Government Telegraph Department C. C. v. P. W. Department C. C., G.I.P.R. Administrative Offices C.C. v. R.I.M. Dockyard C. C., Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C., Bombay Improvement Trust C. C., Custom's C. C. v. Eastern Telegraph Department C. C.

August 24th—Government Telegraph Department C. C. v. Bombay Improvement Trust C. C., G. I. P. R Administrative Offices C. C. v. Eastern Telegraph Department C. C., Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C. v. P. W. Department C. C., Custom's C. C. v. R. I. M. Dockyard C. C.

August 31st whole day—Government Telegraph Department C.C. v. Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C., G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C. v. Custom's C. C., R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. v. Bombay Improvement Trust C. C., Eastern Telegraph Department C. C. v. P. W., Department C. C.

September 7th—Government Telegraph Department C.C. v. Eastern Telegraph Department C.C., G. I. P. R., Administrative Offices C. C. v. Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C. v. Custom's C. C., R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. v, P. W. Department C. C.

September 11th whole day—Government Telegraph Department C. C. v. R. I. M., Dockyard C. C., G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C. v. P. W. Department C. C., Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C. v. Eastern Telegraph Department C. C., Custom's C. C. v. Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.

September 21st—Government Telegraph Department C. C. v. G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices, Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C. v. R. I. M. Dockyard C. C., Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. v. Eastern Telegraph Department C. C., Custom's C. C. v. P. W. Department C. C.

Government Telegraph Department C. C. v. Custom's C. C., G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices C. C. v. Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co's C. C., R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. v. Eastern Telegraph Department C. C., Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. v. P. W. Department C. C.

October 5th and 12th.—Reserve days.

A BRIDGE QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly give me a place in your paper for the following questions, in the interests of Bridge players:—

A & B and C & D.

A, deals leaves, his partner B, declares no trump. C holds following cards:—

King, Queen and 6 of hearts,
Ace, Queen and 3 of Diamonds,
Ace, Jack and 6 of Spades,
8, 7, 6, 5, of Clubs.

C plays 5 of Clubs. Is C right in leading Clubs? Dummy opens his game:—

Ace, King of Clubs,
King, Queen, 9, 7, 5 of Spades,
Ace, 9, 7, 5 of Hearts,
Jack and 2 of Diamonds,
D holds 2 Clubs, Queen and 4.

On first lead of Clubs, D throws 4 of Clubs and then Queen.

As a rule, when a player holds two cards of one suit, he must get down the highest first and the lowest after. Is D right in playing as above?—Yours, &c.,

M.

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery:

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured. I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfecet health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Re. 1 - per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

'Bombay Gazette," 11th July, 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The disturbance which was yesterday affecting the extreme north has occasioned dust storms in the greater part of the Punjab, and the weather has been unsettled in Rajputana.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has become weaker in the northern half of the Peninsula, but there are signs of a fresh advance in the extreme south where the sea is high, and some heavy rainfall occurred.

The strength of the Bay current has been maintained in the north-east of India and Burma, but it cannot extend up to the Gangetic Plain until the trough of low pressure has moved southwards to its normal position.

In Burma, the rainfall has been local, Moulmein recording 2 inches, Bassein 1¼, Toungoo 1 and Bhamo and Myitkyina ½ an inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded, and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, nearly general rain has occurred. Dibrugarh had 1 inch, Sibsagarh 3, Gauhati 1½, Dhubri and Shillong 1, Cherra-Poonjee 6, Barisal 1¼, Saugor Island 2, Jalpaiguri 4, Patna 1½ and Gya 1 inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are normal except at a few stations where the weather is slightly cooler than usual.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur reports a ½ inch of rain, Chakrata and Dehra Dun ½ and Seoni ½ inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded, the air remains drier than usual and the temperature nearly normal in the south of the Central Provinces but elsewhere it is still considerably above normal.

In the north-west of India, rain has fallen locally in the Punjab, Kashmir and Rajputana, the principal falls being Sirsa and Sialkot ½ inch, Murree ½, Sonemarg ¾, Dras, Sambhar and Mount Abu ¼ and Ajmer ½ an inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased in the Punjab but is somewhat below normal throughout the Division, while the temperature has fallen in the northern half of the Division and is now approximately normal everywhere except in the extreme north where the weather is much cooler than usual.

In the Peninsula, a few falls of rain have occurred, the principal being ¾ inch at Waltair, 4 at Cochin and 1½ at Trivandrum. Cloud has diminished and is only light to moderate, while humidity and temperature are practically normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma, Malabar Coasts and the north-east of India and local rain in interior of Burma and Kashmir.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	31	98	34	87	34	18	37	25
Tuesday, 9th July, 1907	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	08
Total	31	98	34	87	34	18	37	33
Total to date, 1906	16	01	16	03	16	88	15	50

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In.	Last 24 Hours. Cents.	Total to Date. In.	Total to Date. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0	00	37	33

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly in Berar and at Cochin, Calicut, Nagpur, Raipur, Jabbulpore, Karachi, Allahabad and Cawnpore and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, southerly at Colombo, Coimbatore, Madras, Jubbulpore and Dwarka, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly winds are blowing elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and Central India.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 9° in defect of normal at Negapatam, Cuddapah and Bellary and 6° to 16° in excess in the Punjab, United Provinces, Central India and at Jaipur, Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Belgaum; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Saugor, Jhansi and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Allahabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in several places. Humidity shows a considerable rise above normal at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Hyderabad.

Rain.—Cochin reports heavy local fall of 4·41," Colombo 0·89," Delhi 0·83" Ajmer 0·53," Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Allahabad, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bellary also received light showers.

Weather conditions show no improvement. Pressure is abnormally high and no rain beyond local scattered showers is to be expected.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista, the chairman, presiding.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Consideration was given to the Report of the Sub-Committee regarding the question of strengthening the Municipal Secretary's Office and the revision of the salaries of his staff.

The Sub Committee in their Report stated:—"That after careful consideration of the requirements of the Secretary's Office the Sub-Committee are satisfied as to the necessity of revising the salaries of the staff, with a view to retaining, in a small office like this, the services of trained and efficient men. They also think that the addition of a junior clerk is called for by the increase in work, and beg to recommend that the office may be rearranged as proposed by the Secretary and as already provided in the current year's Budget, and that under the new arrangement the present staff be promoted according to seniority, the promotions and increments in cases in which the minimum salary of the new appointment has been already drawn for more than a year, taking effect from the 1st April, 1907.

The Report was approved and adopted.

A SURVEYOR'S LICENSE REFUSED.

The Committee next considered the Report of the Sub-Committee on the proposal to refuse the application of Mr. V. P. Late for a license to act as a Surveyor.

In their Report the Sub-Committee said that they had carefully considered the statements made in the Commissioner's letter of the 17th June last and the explanation given by Mr. Late in his letter, dated the 27th June; and recommended that the license in question be withheld.

The Report was adopted, and approval was accorded to the proposed refusal.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, July 11.

The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, from 4 p.m.

HEUGH. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, July 11.

REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club, on Thursday next, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p. m. Sharp.

All members of the Committee are requested to attend.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 11.

112. Detail for week ending Saturday the 13th instant.

To-day Thursday the 11th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.

II.—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on Company parade ground.

III.—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on Company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, Section 1 to 40 Infantry Training 1905.

113.—Strength.—No. 5303 Vol A H Rushton, "C" Coy having left the Station is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TRIMMINGS ON NEW HATS.

Slowly but surely the Paris season is working its way to a close. In spite of the doom which has been sounded for the season, however, novelties are appearing in the world of fashion every day, and hats seem to have acquired the growing capacity of Alice in Wonderland, and are likely in time to eclipse the short woman altogether. With the new hats, which have very much the air of hanging down our backs, all the extra rolls and puffs of hair are placed in front over the forehead, where the hat falls back from the face. These rolls entirely fill in whatever brim the hat may have in front—very little generally—and it is extraordinary what a quantity of extraneous hair can be used to fill up the hiatus. The hat of nutmeg straw is a great favourite, a fawn and white effect such as is seen on the inside of a cut nutmeg, only a little brighter in tone, being produced by means of a judicious interplaiting, while a huge cinnamon feather more than a yard long, encircles it. The newest ostrich feathers are, however, of the most curious description, being shaped like wide leaves, perfectly flat in form and very soft and fluffy, while they are used in veritable regiments, quantities being massed together in the form of a huge feather fan in front, and waving at the back over the crown. Emu's feathers are used in conjunction with pea-hen's plumes, ostrich with marabout, and mock Paradise with everything. Thanks to a growing sense of humanity, the osprey seems to have been given the go-by of late, and not nearly so many of these delicate, waving clusters of snowy fibres are to be seen in the milliners' shops. "Magpie" roses are the newest and most sensational development, immense cabbage roses fashioned of white silk gauze, the outer petals of which are of black velvet, and the leaves, of the same sable hue, are wreathed round the hats of pure white rice straw, and covered with a light veiling of black Chantilly lace. The same idea is carried out in the case of the Annunciation lilies, the outer petals of the buds being often of black silk, while nothing is more popular than the dazzling white wreath of flowers, fruit, and foliage, in which convolvuli play by far the most important part.

FOLDED BODICES HEMSTITCHED WITH GOLD THREAD.

As regards evening wear, the same ceaseless activity seems to prevail. A beautiful dinner gown was designed in delicate pinkish shades of mauve Liberty satin, the skirt, which was First Empire in lines, joining the corsage high at the back and above the waistline, while it was full at the hem, and finished with wide tucks, one almost touching the other. The bodice merely consisted, of a fichu of voile de soie formed of three deep hemstitched tucks or flat folds, stitched along the edge in gold thread, a novel feature which is much in favour with the couturiere at present. At the back the fichu was caught with a rosette of soft satin, and in front the draped satin bands ended in a handsome dull gold buckle of Spanish workmanship, while a tiny guimpe of fine drawn net and full tucked undersleeves of the same material, which reached nearly to the elbow, contributed to make the scheme a successful one. Another effective gown was of pale cinnamon gauze de soie, made with the accordion pleated skirt, which is being revived to no little extent this season. The corsage was fashioned with a flat simulated fichu over the shoulders and arms, folded close over the bust, and tucked into a narrow draped waistbelt of satin. This fichu drapery was edged with a narrow piping of very dark brown velvet, which just defined a becoming line over the bust and brought into relief the guimpe of soft cream point d'esprit, which was visible back and front beneath the drapery. The undersleeves were carried out in the same net, covered with shirred puffings about an inch and a half in width, and resembling tiny frills at a distance, these frills—or, to be more exact, imitation frills—being, moreover, the newest item of gowns up to date.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Viscount Hayashi Replies to American Criticisms.

The following is taken from the *Kobe Herald* of 7th inst.:—

Viscount Hayashi yesterday made a further statement concerning the San Francisco question in an interview which he granted to a representative of the *Osaka Mainichi.* "It appears," the Viscount remarked, "that it is believed in American official circles that if the despatches which have passed between the American and Japanese Governments concerning the San Francisco trouble were published, the Japanese public mind would be cleared of misunderstandings. From the Japanese official point of view, however, we believe that such a step often makes matters worse. The authorities concerned should not allow themselves to be over-ruled by outsiders. An investigation into the circumstances of the occurrences at San Francisco is now being made. Viscount Aoki has already left Washington for San Francisco, for that purpose. The Tokio Foreign Department will also shortly send a representative to America with instructions to investigate the trouble and other matters."

The San Francisco correspondent of the "Osaka Asahi" cabled as follows on June 5:—It is reported from Washington that Mr. Miyaoka, of the Japanese Embassy, who is taking the place of Viscount Aoki during the Ambassador's visit to California, called on Secretary of State Root to-day to confer with him regarding the San Francisco trouble. Mr. Miyaoka admitted that the reports from the Ambassador do not bear out the statements in newspapers, and expressed deep gratitude for the earnest protection of Japanese interests by the American authorities. In the course of a visit to Mr. Root on the previous day, Mr. Miyaoka handed the Secretary of State a lengthy document correcting erroneous statements in the newspapers which are affected by racial prejudice. Mr. Root is reluctant to talk about his interviews with Mr. Miyaoka, but he acknowledged that a secret understanding was arranged between them. Being satisfied with a pledge given by the American Government, to the effect that all the treaty privileges of the Japanese in America shall be strictly protected, Japan will lodge no protest with the American Government concerning the San Francisco incidents. The report that Japan will ask America for a formal apology has not in the least surprised the American Government, as such a step would not be out of the way between Treaty Powers. If Japan should demand an apology, America would comply with the request with pleasure, in view of Japan's Treaty privileges. It is said, however, that in diplomatic circles at Washington there is no hesitation in declaring a belief that the next great war will be between Japan and America. In its issue of the 5th inst., the San Francisco *Call* severely criticised and ridicules the attitude of Count Okuma and some other Japanese publicists with regard to present trouble. It says that Japan sends America emigrants who are not wanted there, and that this causes the difficulties. If Japan desires that there shall be no more friction with America, she should stop sending her people there.

The same message states that the Secretary of Commerce and Labour has instructed the Superintendent of the Immigration Bureau to increase the number of the persons engaged in watching for Japanese endeavouring to enter the country secretly.

In consequence of the remarks recently made by Count Okuma, which have provoked much comment in the United States, the *New York World* telegraphically requested the Count to send further statement of his opinions. In response, Count Okuma immediately cabled a message to the following effect:—"I greatly regret the frequent repetition of anti-Japanese incidents at San Francisco. As a Japanese, I am dissatisfied not only with the result of the settlement of the segregation but also with the improper American treatment of the Japanese immigrants. We expected that the spirit which was displayed in the respected Presidential message to Congress last December would have the effect of putting an end to all improper treatment of the Japanese. But our hopes have not been realised. The ill-treatment of Japanese has been oftentimes repeated, with the result that the feelings of the Japanese nation have been greatly wounded. We believe that the friendship between Japan and America will be permanently damaged if the present conditions are allowed to continue. We earnestly appeal to the American public to put a stop to the Boxer-like treatment of the Japanese, thus maintaining eternally the good relations between the two Powers, and upholding the principles of American civilisation, reason, and humanity."

In a bitter leading article in its to-day's issue, the "Hochi" expresses its inability to understand why Count Okuma's observations have surprised the American public. His statement, the journal considers, was in every way proper and reasonable. If the Americans suppress the San Francisco movement, they will have a right to be surprised at such utterances, but, as matters stand, the American Government is unable to protect the Japanese, who are constantly abused and endangered by the people. The American Government is consequently not properly discharging its duties. In fact it is in a similar position to the Chinese Government, which is often unable to control the rougher elements among its subjects, with the result that foreigners in China are often endangered. The Powers concerned are entitled to criticise China, and, similarly the Japanese can criticise America. The Count's statement is therefore in no way extraordinary. The fact is that the anti-Japanese movement at San Francisco is a more serious matter than the Chinese outbreak which resulted in Kiaochao falling into the hands of Germany. Whatever steps may be taken by Japan, America will have no legitimate cause for complaint.

INDIGESTION AND HEART-BURN.
SUFFERED FOR YEARS!
CURED IN FOUR MONTHS!

Here is proof for the sceptics who cannot make up their mind, though, perhaps, like Mr. Adams, they are suffering for years.

Is it not yet plain to you that indigestion is caused by inactivity of the stomach? If it is, then why are you reluctant to believe that a well-applied electric current will put it to work, though you must admit that it moves the car in which you ride, the punkah in your room, the world in its orbit?

TREVANDRUM, S. INDIA
27th April, 1907

DR. T. A. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,—I have worn one of your, Herculex Electric Belts now nearly every night, for 3 or 4 months, and find it has benefitted my health very considerably. I have suffered for a good many years from indigestion and heart-burn and tried the Belt—I must confess, with a good deal of scepticism at first—on your recommendation, for these ailments; I very soon found that it was doing me good, and at the present time I am very little troubled with indigestion, and as a natural consequence my health in every way is very much improved.

I would strongly advise others, who suffer similarly, to try what your Belts will do for them; and I have much pleasure in giving you permission to make use of this testimony to their efficiency.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(sd.) A. D. ADAMS

There are no doubt many who have a further investigation in mind, but could never get so far as to drop me a line, asking for my books. Then do so now. It is never too late to mend. A post card with your name and address will bring you a lot of valuable information free of all costs.

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BY THE WAY.

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THE NATIONS AT THE HAGUE.

The great preponderance of the European representation at the first Peace Conference—only five of the non-European States being included in the twenty-six countries sending delegates—was a feature happily absent from the great International gathering which is now sitting. This is entirely due to the participation of the countries of the American Continent which represented in 1899 solely by the United States, this year sends no fewer than twenty-one delegations. Every American State is represented including the Republic of Hayti. The European representation also numbers twenty-one. Asia has one noticeable absentee—Afghanistan; excluding India, four States—Japan, China, Persia, and Siam—will look after the interests of this the largest and most extensively populated of the great land divisions of the globe. The delegates from Abyssinia are the only ones directly representing Africa.

THE TREATMENT OF AUSTRALIAN BLACKS.

A few weeks ago a cable message from Melbourne told us that a sensation had been created by an article written by Dr. Gibney, the Bishop of Perth, Western Australia, on the treatment of the Blacks by the whites in that part of the Common-wealth. Bishop Gibney says extensive areas in Western Australia are being taken up by settlers with sheep and cattle. The kangaroos, opossums, and wildfowl on which the blacks subsisted are disappearing before this white invasion. If the blacks remain they must starve; if they kill sheep for food they are chased, captured, chained by the neck to the horses of police, and so taken to the nearest prison, sometimes a journey of hundreds of miles. This chaining of the blacks by the neck Bishop Gibney rightly denounces as "a relic of barbarism" and "a blot on the reputation of Western Australia."

NEW STONES FOR OLD.

An ornate clock tower of stone, the gift of a local firm, has been erected on the site in St. George's-circus, Southwark, occupied for nearly a century and a half by the plain obelisk associated with the name of Lord Mayor Brass Crosby, who suffered imprisonment in the Tower in the cause of the freedom of the Press. The old obelisk, that served as a milestone and lamp-standard, has been carefully re-erected in the grounds of "Bedlam" hard by, and bears a bronze tablet recording the occasion of its removal, and among the trees enjoys honourable retirement from active service within sight of its successor. The new clock tower is a handsome and conspicuous landmark at the junction of six of Central-South-London's principal thoroughfares, and effectively terminates the long vista of Blackfriars-road looking from the bridge.

CHARCOAL-BURNING.

Charcoal-burning is an ancient craft. There are not now many parts of England where it is carried on to any great extent. We learn from an article in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June—a very interesting number—that it is still carried on in the heart of the New Forest, and there are other isolated spots scattered upon and down the country, where the industry survives. In the Furness district of the English Lake country charcoals is still made on a large scale. In and around Newby Bridge, Lake side, Haverthwaite on the shores of Coniston, a well-wooded country, the blue smoke may be seen rising from the coppices, and processions of carts piled high with smutty sacks are constantly met upon the hilly roads.

THE PROCESS.

Charcoal is burned from August (sometimes July) to late in November. The rest of the year is spent by the burners in preparing the woods, felling the trees, peeling off the bark, and cutting it up into billets of the right size. The charcoal-burners live in rude turf wigwams in the wood upon which they are engaged. They work both day and night: The wood is laid in a kind of pyramid round a stake; on it is packed a layer of coarse grass and sifted earth to prevent free access of air. The "pit" is set alight by means of a ladder at its apex, and the aperture is closed with turf sods. At first dense smoke bursts in clouds from the smouldering wood; after a while it acquires a beautiful blue colour and pungent odour. The pit is carefully watched. Any tendency to flame is at once smothered by means of moistened sifted gravel patted into place with a long-handled shovel. The smouldering process goes on for about twenty-four hours. Then the pit is "slacked"—that is, air is completely excluded, the fires die down and the charcoal is left to cool.

LADY WARWICK'S LILAC-TREE.

Chief among the many objects of interest in the gardens of Easton Lodge, Dunmow, the residence of the Earl and Countess of Warwick, is the magnificent lilac-tree which occupies a conspicuous position on the terrace. This tree is described by the "Gardener's Magazine" as the finest specimen of its kind in the United Kingdom. It has a circumference of 120ft. and a height of 16ft., and it has so dense a growth and blooms so profusely that when in flower it forms a huge bouquet of lilac blossom. The lilac is that commonly known as the Persian, and described by the botanists as the Chinese; but it is not a native of either Persia or China, but was raised in the Rouen Botanic Garden in 1795 by the hybridisation of the true Persian lilac and the common lilac of British gardens. It was of noble proportions at the middle of the last century, and produced such a magnificent display of blossoms that in the flowering season, Viscount Maynard, Lady Warwick's grandfather used to make a special journey from London to enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the flowers.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

The reported reappearances of "Johann Orth," the Austrian Archduke who vanished so mysteriously nearly twenty years ago, revives a remarkable story of romance and mystery. As the Archduke John, he was in the seventies one of the most dashing and able soldiers in the Austrian Army; he was a great authority on all things military, and served with distinction in Bosnia. But he proved as intractable as he was clever; he published scathing criticisms of his superiors and their methods, quarrelled openly with the Archduke Albert, and was generally so insubordinate that he was removed from the Army and forbidden to appear at Court. Retiring to his estate at Gmunden, he fell under the spell of Emilie Stubel, ballet-dancer, actress, and daughter of a small tradesman, whom he wooed and won in the character of a student. Despairing of recovering his position at Court and in the Army, he decided to abandon his rank and estates; and, with his wife, and under the name of John Orth, he left Austria. After a period of obscurity and menial work, he drifted to Liverpool, and, purchasing a ship—the "Santa Margerita"—set sail, ostensibly for Chili. From that moment until now all reliable trace of him has been lost.

THE MONSOON.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

The thirsty land cries out aloud for rain,
The brown baked earth lifts dusty hands to heaven.
The good God hears and o'er the thirsty plain
In tumbling mass, full-bellied clouds are driven.

The Almighty speaks and at the given word
Obedient clouds pour down their treasured store.
The prayer for life has risen and is heard,
The desert blossoms like the rose, once more.

Oh! The roar and the rush like a torrent thro' a nullah.
And the swish and the shriek of a valve blown out.
The water filled gullies sluicing down red in color.
The drip from the leaves and the torrent from the spout,
A flood in the streets for an hour or twain
Water too much for the surface drain
Then the sun breaks out and brings in its train
The dust and the dread moist heat again.

The fan flings water like a shower of rain
The song of the mosquito burns on your brain
The slightest exertion brings a breaking strain
While you dismally moan this sad refrain.
Everything is sticky
Everything is damp
Mosquitos, beetles, janwars all
Are buzzing round the lamp.
The rain is pouring thro' the roof
The room is filled with pails
I'm sleeping in a waterproof—
God bless the Prince of Wales!

N.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale (depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.)

MEN AND MATTERS.

◆

ROYALTY AND THE LAW.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn recently and subsequently made a Bencher of that honourable society, has obtained his legal honours earlier than most of his Royal kinsfolk. The Prince of Wales was twenty-seven before he became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, while Prince Arthur is only twenty-four. The King, however, naturally beats all record, for he became a Bencher of the Middle Temple at the age of twenty, when he was an undergraduate at Cambridge. Immediately after putting on his Bencher's gown, the Royal barrister opened the newly-erected library of the Inn; a dinner followed, after the fashion of an earlier day at the unearthly hour of four o'clock, probably because the new Bencher had to return to Cambridge the same evening. But his Majesty was forty-four before he was elected a Bencher of the King's Inns in Dublin. The King served the office of treasurer of the Middle Temple in the golden jubilee year of 1887, and it was on that occasion that he earned undying gratitude in legal circles by breaking the rule against smoking in hall. Of course, Royal personages do not discharge the routine duties of treasurer, a deputy treasurer being always appointed. Thus, Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, was the Prince of Wales's deputy when His Royal Highness was treasurer of Lincoln's Inn four years ago.

THE KING AND LAWYERS.

The King once observed in a speech that it was perhaps fortunate for his prospective clients that he had never practised at the Bar, and yet it is pretty certain that if His Majesty had been born in a private station he would have made a very good common law barrister. He certainly has the gift of lucid, well-arranged speech, and he has an orderly mind; while as for his tact, neither judge nor jury would have been able to resist it! But fate has decided otherwise, and the King has to content himself with making friends among the *noblesse de la robe*. Curiously enough Lord Brampton is the only survivor of those Benchers of the Middle Temple who welcomed His Majesty to their company more than forty years. For the erstwhile Sir Henry Hawkins His Majesty has always had a warm regard, and, as is well known, they had a common interest in racing. Another great legal friend of the King's was Sir Charles Hall, for many years Recorder of London; Sir Francis Jeune, too, whom His Majesty created Lord St. Helier, and his accomplished wife, belonged to the intimate Royal Circle. Then there is Lord James of Hereford, who used often to entertain the King at shooting parties; another legal friend is Mr. C. A. Cripps, K. C., who was Attorney-General to the King when he was Duke of Cornwall, and now serves the Prince of Wales in the same capacity. The King, as Duke of Lancaster, has an Attorney-General of his own in the person of Mr. R. A. McCall, K. C.

THE KING IN SOUTH WALES.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra are the guests of Lord Bute at Cardiff Castle. Royalty has not been entertained at the palatial Welsh home of the young marquis for many years, so the event will be a great one in South Wales. Lord Bute is the uncrowned king of Cardiff, where his every action is observed with the keenest interest. The enormous wealth of the Bute family—Lord Bute inherited some six millions sterling at the death of his father—has been made by the Cardiff docks, and it is often said that it is to the Butes that Cardiff owes its existence, they having made a city with nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants out of a seaside village, the population of which was only a few thousands. Lord Bute's grandfather built the great West Bute Dock at a cost of about £350,000, and the business of this and its connected docks is now carried on by a limited liability company with a capital of three and a half million pounds. It may be said that the Butes, own Cardiff—therefore it was becoming that Lord Bute, who is still in his twenties, should have made his first appearance as speaker there at the age of seven, when he delivered a little speech in Welsh at the laying of a foundation stone of one of the docks.

VAST POSSESSIONS.

A huge portion of Lord Bute's income is derived from coal fields in South Wales. In acres, his property runs to 117,000, and besides Cardiff Castle he owns Mount Stuart in the Isle of Bute, an immense Gothic structure containing among its attractions a ghost in the person of Robert III. of Scotland; a town house in Edinburgh; and the beautiful St. John's Lodge in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, a veritable country house in the middle of town, Mount Stuart is a remarkable mansion—in every particular fitted for a King's palace. The marble in it, rough hewn from the quarries, cost £60,000 before a mason put a hand to it, while the whole cost of the dwelling ran away with three quarters of a million pounds. But Lord Bute's monetary possessions are at least equalled by his wealth of titles, which comprise Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy, Baron Mount Stuart, Baron Cardiff, Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Ayer, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Cumnock, Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingarth, Lord Mount Stuart, Cambrae and Inchmarnock.

TRULY "FIT FOR A KING."

King Edward and Queen Alexandra may spend whole days in examining the treasures and beauties of Cardiff Castle, which is a veritable palace of Art. The late marquis lavished money with a prodigal hand in the adornment of his ancestral home, the ancient citadel where Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, was detained a prisoner for many years and subjected to awful tortures. Among the features of the place are a magnificent clock-tower, a lovely oratory, a noble staircase, and the wonderful summer and winter smoking-rooms. The oratory is lined with costly marbles, diapered with enamelled shields, and the walls are decorated with beautiful Biblical paintings. The staircase, with its marble columns and steps of rose-coloured granite, leads to a spacious panelled and frescoed banqueting hall. The smoking-rooms, with their frescoed walls and tiled and vaulted ceilings painted with celestial symbols, are the "last word" in elegance and luxury. And the whole amazing place, fascinating as a palace in the Arabian Nights, is set like a glittering jewel right in the midst of grimy Cardiff, with a picturesque, undulating, richly wooded home park stretching far away in the rear.

A PAINTER OF ROYALTY.

MR. Sydney Hall is now engaged upon a large picture representing the investure of the King of Norway with the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle last year. The occasion was rendered memorable by the King's holding a Chapter of the Order, for the first time for many years, and a number of the Royal and noble knights present have given Mr. Hall special sittings for their portraits, notably the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian. Mr. Hall is a most interesting man: remarkably good-looking, and bearded with face full of character and expression, he by no means looks his sixty-four years. He was educated at Oxford where he took high honours in both classics and mathematics though his propensity for caricaturing the authorities might easily have terminated his academical career! The best of his Oxford skits were published in a volume which still goes on selling; they led to a commission from Messrs. Macmillan to illustrate "Tom Brown's School Days." Later Mr. Hall did marvellous work in the Franco-German War, his sketches being far and away the best of all those illustrating that terrible struggle.

ROYAL PATRONAGE.

After being present at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Mr. Hall was appointed a member of the suite of the King, then Prince of Wales, on his memorable visit to India; he also attended the King on a visit to Norway, and went out to Canada in the suite of Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll. More recently he was with the German Emperor all through his visit to Palestine. He attended the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Colonial tour; and he painted a special picture of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for Queen Victoria, and one of the marriage of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife for King Edward. Mr. Hall's sketches of King Edward's tour in India are now the most treasured souvenirs in His Majesty's possession. He also painted a great picture representing the investiture of the Star of India, which the then Prince of Wales held at Calcutta. Mr. Hall has a marvellous gift for harmonising the multitudinous figures appearing in great ceremonials, while at the same time preserving the most life-like portraiture.

A NEW LADY IN WAITING.

Now that Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, takes so much greater a part in both philanthropic and social life, she naturally requires several ladies in attendance, and she has just appointed, as an extra lady in waiting, Miss Dorothy Egerton, who is niece both to the Duke of Devonshire and to Lord Ellesmore. Miss Egerton, who is the second of three unmarried sisters, is closely connected with the Navy; her father was an admiral, and at one time naval A.D.C. to Queen Victoria and society still remembers the painful impression caused by the death of her gallant brother, Commander Frederick Greville Egerton, who died of wounds received at the relief of Ladysmith. Lady Louise Egerton and her daughters have a pretty place in Surrey, but the new lady in waiting has of course seen a great deal of the world both at Chatsworth and at Devonshire House. She will be an agreeable addition to the younger members of the Court circle.

LORD KINCARDINE.

It is interesting to note that the infant son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Graham is to be called Earl of Kincardine, which is one of the minor titles of his grandfather, the Duke of Montrose: The title is just two hundred years old, but the Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Elgin, has another earldom of Kincardine, which is two hundred and sixty years old, while the Marquis of Huntly possesses a barony of Kincardine, which is more than three hundred years old.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

THE Shah S.N. Co.'s steamer Shah Nasir, 2,553 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, will sail to-day for Cochin with a general cargo.

THE steamer Morven 2272 tons Captain D. Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shield with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ville de Tamatave 2353 tons Captain H. Peancellier arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 18 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba 3899 tons Captain J. Robertson will sail to-day for Antwerp, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. J. R. Allan, Mr. Hockly, Mr. J. S. Thomson, Mr. DaCosta and 38 deck passengers

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and Capt. Duckworth, Lieut. Smith and 85 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera 3429 tons Captain Schmitz arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Singu 1212 tons Captain G. W. Currie will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Warrior 2264 tons, Captain F. S. Smith arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Alcana, 2312 tons Captain D. Morgan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Allum 1918 tons, Captain E. Poge, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Karachi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Hutchison	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 10.

Alcana	2312	Morgan		W & A Graham & Co
Beme	1819	Guy		S Wallace & Co
Bodrie		Fareweather		G Jivaji
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	P & O Co
Dumra	763	McDiarmed		M M & Co
Fazilka	2688	Wilson		M M & Co
Helios	860	Knudsen		F F Campbell & Co
Itria	3419	Kendall	Calcutta &c	M M & Co
Mazagon	3522	Powell		P & O Co
Malta	3900	Peters	N F	P & O Co
Morven	2272	Robertson		K Nixon & Co
Nadir	20 1	Corkhill		T M & Co
Nera	3429	Schmitz	Marseilles	M Maritimes & Co
Orissa		Kedslie		M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill		M M & Co
Queda	4944	Coope		M v & Co
Singu	1912	Corrie		Shan Wallace & Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster		Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison		Shah S N Co
Villle deTamatave	2353	Peancellier		K Nixon & Co
Whitgift	2842	Coltor		Captain
Warriow	2264	Smith		

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Crost-fels	3105	Moller	Hamburg	16-7	Glade & Co
C & R	Crosby Hall	2596	Haddy	Antwerp	17-7	R N & Co
D&E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	11-7	M M & Co
D & E	City Karachi	3543	Rigby	K'chi	13-7	K N & Co
F	Clan Fraser	2285	Hunter	Chittagong	13-7	F Muir & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Gray	R S Ports	11-7	B & P S N Co
H	Boscombe	2433	Wisnono	L'pool	20-7	W & A G & Co
K	Castella	2339	Leighton	Hull	20-7	F Muir & Co
L	Xema	446	Mahomed	K'chi	11-7	Shah S N Co
M	Shah Nasir	2552	Grant	M'bar coast	11-7	Shah S N Co
N	Queen Helena	2755	Breaks	P'delphia	13 7	W & A G & Co
O	Umzumbi	2144	Mitchell	Rotterdam		W & A G & Co
P	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Geddah	20-7	Shah S N Co
Q	Haidari	1562	Lorne			Bo & S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamad	N F	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Esmail	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	N F	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bahaduri	829	Eakeera	K'chi	13-7	N F Bo S N Co
2	Castalia	4081	Blight	L'pool	9-7	W & A G & Co
3	Capri	2784	Belsito	N F		Florio & R S N Co
4	Merton Hall	2773	Prouse	L'pool	4 7	K Nixon & Co
4	Baldujno	2648	Cagliolo	Genoa	15-7	Florio & R S N
5	Langoe	2463	Misbety	D'kirk	16-7	W & A G & Co
8	Kt Errant	4779	Kendall	A'werp	17-7	K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	20-7	P & O Co
14	Linga	963	Rickford	K'chi	12-7	M M & Co
15	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	A'mouth	12-7	F Muir & Co
16	Nuddea	3040	Davidson	Busreh	15-7	M M & Co

H W V D

Kola	498	Moxem	Busreh	11-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Warrior s	Smith	Mauritius, June 6
	Alcana s	Morgan	Calcutta, June 29
	Shah Allum s	Page	Karachi, July 7
10	Nera s	Schmiz	Noumea, May 30
	Morven s	Robertson	North Shield, May 27
	Ville de Tamatave s	Peancellier	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta
	Arcadia s	Valentine	Shanghai &c
	Mikado s	Thorp	Hull &c
	Iran s	Peabody	Genoa &c
	City of London s	Snow	Liverpool &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Singu, Corrie, for Rangoon
" Shah, Nasir, for Cochin
" Nera, Schmitz, for Marseilles &c
" Colaba, Robertson, for Antwerp &c
" Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shah Allum for Jedah &c
" Orissa for Calcutta &c
" * Oriental for Aden
" Fazilka for Calcutta &c

* To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
26	Zinnia	Calcutta
July		
1	Bombay	Calcutta
2	Clan Forbes	Liverpool
2	Dragoman	Calcutta
3	Clan Macleod	Coast
5	Ockenfels	Middlesbro
6	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
6	Marienfels	Antwerp
	STEAMERS EXPECTED.	
8	Matiana	London
8	Bharata	Rangoon
9	Nawab	Calcutta
9	Pentakota	Negapatam
10	Clan Chattan	Coast
11	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
13	Umlazi	Calcutta
14	Marq Bacquiheim	Trieste
14	Nurani	Bombay
14	Clan Ferguson	Coast
17	Kageshima Maru	Penang
21	Clan Macnab	Liverpool

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boscombe s—500 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,080 cwts cottonseed, and 2,986 cwts peas, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 1,045 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 1,056 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 20 tons yellow ochre, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER

Clan Alpine s—25 bales yarn, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Errant s—6,044 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 2,112 cwts cottonseed, R Hassum; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, M Vulubdas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Langoe s—3,515 cwt linseed, and 6,026 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

Boscombe s—1,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 605 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, and 4,002 cwt poppyseed, S C Italiana; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—1,000 cwt mowraseed, S C Italiana; 350 tons manganese ore, J Maganlal and Co; 875 cwt rapeseed, refuse, H Canji.

Crosby Hall s—330 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 67 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 30 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG

Crostafels s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 101 bales hemp, D B Parekh and Co; 3 bales yarn, H Narayan 94 cwt stones, Tawner and Co: 88 bales yarn, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, J C Todiwalla; 85 bales cottonfly, K Hurmukhrai and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Crostafels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1 bale yarn, H Sulzer & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwt linseed, [illegible]

JOHN MOIR & SON,
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LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
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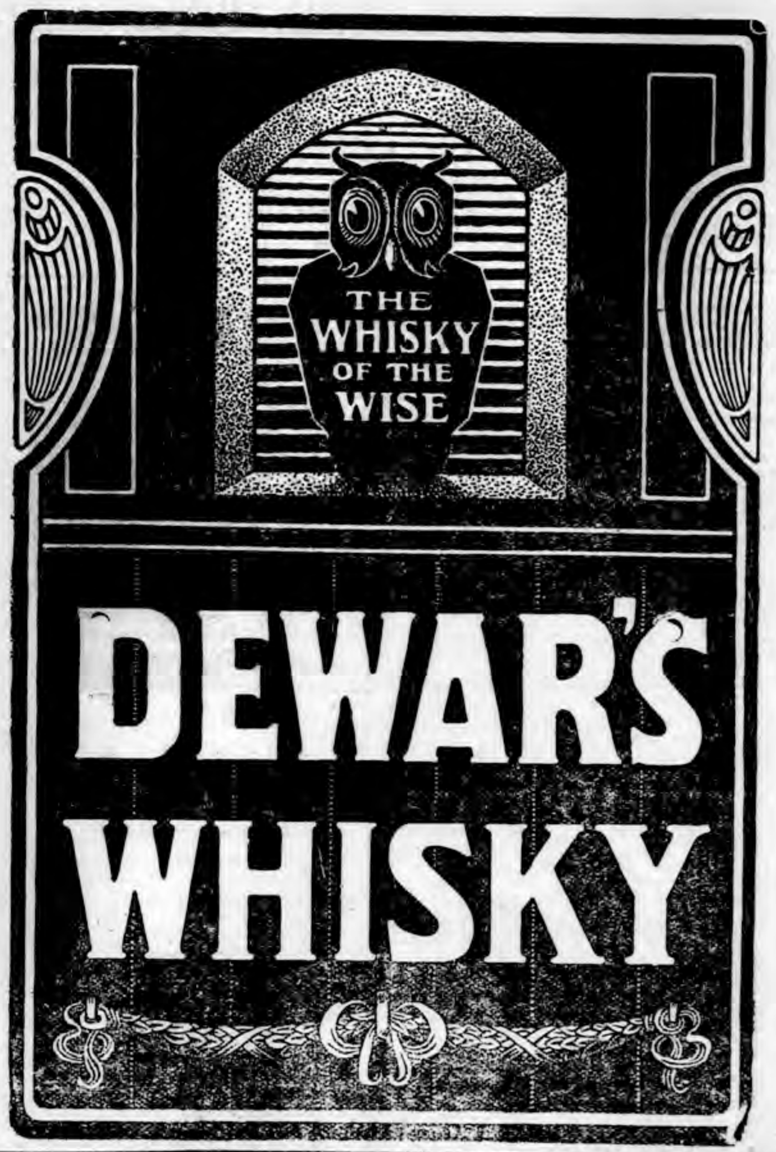
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FULL MUSIC SIZE.
345. Beautiful Kate-Kate-Kate.
317. Can't you think of any other Name but Baby?
327. I want Molly and she wants me.
325. It's Part of a P'liceman's Duty.
213. Can't you see I want you to be my Girl?
179. Hallo little Girl, who are you?
180. My Irish Molly O.
158. Rainbow.
175. In the Shade of the old Apple Tree.
155. Teasing.
169. I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you.
195. If the World were ruled by Girls.
199. Keep a little cosy Corner in your Heart for me.
205. I've got a feeling for you.
206. Come down from the big Fig Tree.
220. Put a little Bit away for a rainy Day
117. There's nobody just like you.
103. Blue Bell.
84. In Zanzibar.
51. Choristers' Waltz.
49. If you love her and if she loves you.
355. That's the Reason now I wear a Kilt.
353. We close at 2 on Thursday.
336. Let me sing.
332. Just a little rocking Chair and you.
329. Won't they be glad to see me?
313. Boy Blue.
311. Any old Thing will do.
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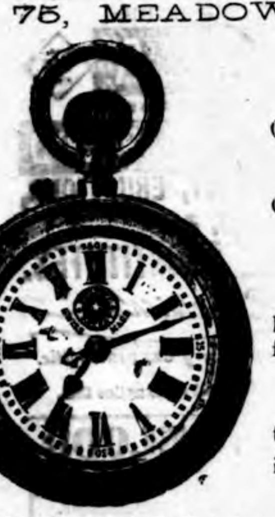

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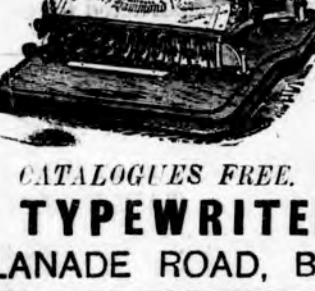
Stand the Strain of Steady, and Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.



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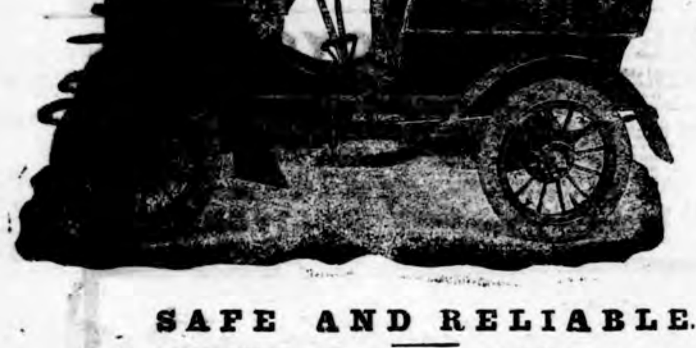

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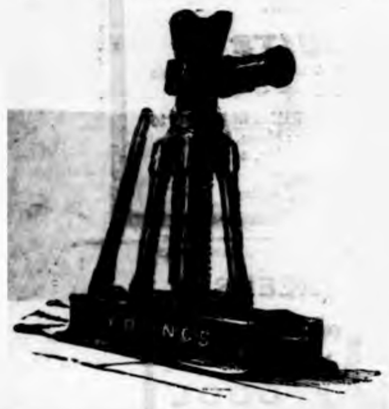

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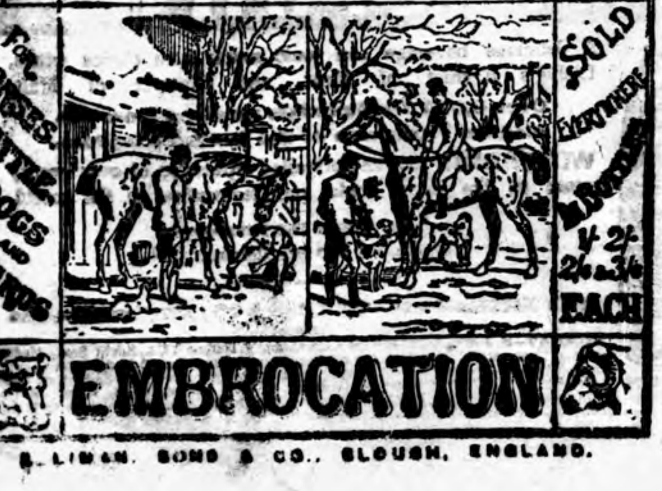

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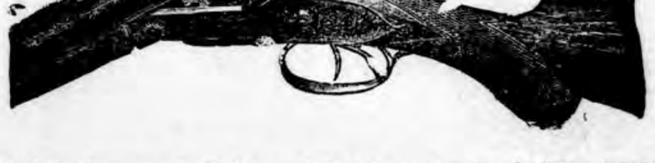

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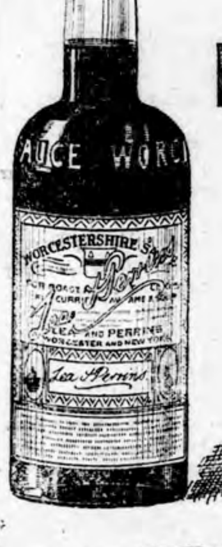

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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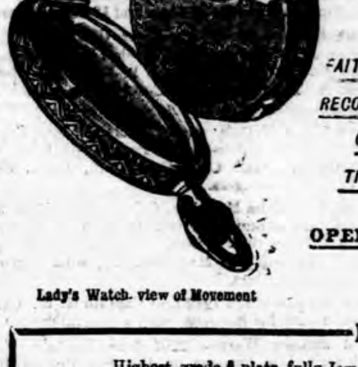
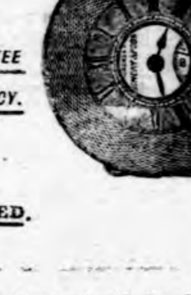


Lady's Watch. view of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.



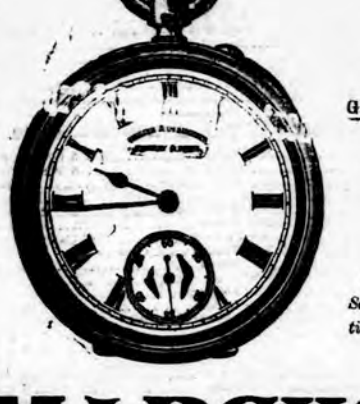
OPEN FACE ½ HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



PRICES.

LADIES—Open face,	Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
" " "	Gold	... ...	"	260
" ½ Hunting,	Silver	... ...	"	95
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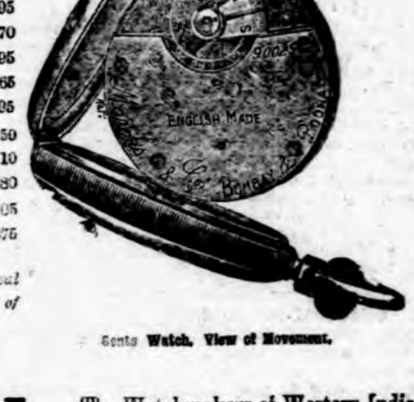
GENTS.—Open face,	Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
"	Gold	... ...	"	850
" ½ Hunting,	Silver	... ...	"	110
" "	Gold	... ...	"	380
" Hunting,	Silver	... ...	"	105
" "	Gold	... ...	"	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.



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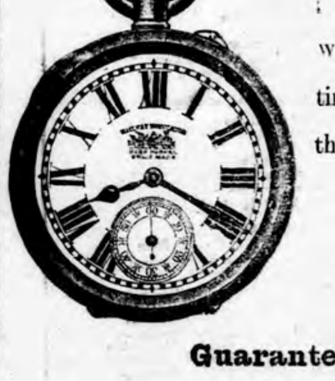
THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



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Guaranteed for three Years.

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Carbolic Tooth Powder.

It is necessary, you must admit, to keep the teeth clean, whether you want the added charm to your personal appearance, or the teeth kept sound and fit for use.

It is nice, you will admit on the first trial, to use **Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder.** You will like the pleasant flavour, the feeling of freshness left in the mouth, and, of course, you will soon find out how splendidly, how easily and how thoroughly it cleans.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores, in the well-known tins, also the new glass jar with sprinkler stopper. Made by F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

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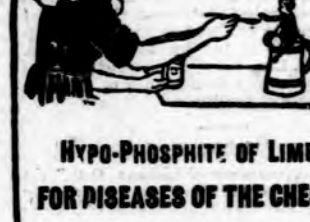
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I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

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